# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.-No 76. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

### CUBA.

**Reinforcement of our Squadron in Cuban Waters.**

The Washington writer for the New York *Tribune* says yesterday:—

The Government received despatches on Saturday from the Consul-General at Cuba. He represents the condition of affairs as unchanged. Considerable vigilance is required to protect American citizens and their property from the interference of the Spanish authorities. It is by no means certain yet how the insurrection will terminate. The Spanish authorities seem to be confident, sustained as they are by troops and supplies from Spain: while the insurgents are receiving large accessions from native Cubans, and from outside parties landing at points where they can readily communicate with them. It is deemed advisable by our Government, and also by the commander of the West India squadron, to keep a large force in the Cuban waters to protect American citizens and property from molestation. Accordingly orders were despatched yesterday by the Navy Department to have the war steamers Seminole, Galena, and Juniata fitted out immediately for duty in the Cuban waters. The Seminole is a third rate vessel, carrying light guns, and is now repairing at Boston. The Galena is also a third rate vessel with ten guns, and is now lying up in ordinary at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The Juniata is a second rate screw steamer, carrying 6 guns. She is now stationed at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. It was formerly the intention to fit out several of the iron-clads and send them to the West India squadron, but the President is fearful of incurring too great an expense. If it is deemed necessary, however, several of the iron-clad vessels will be in readiness to sail at short notice, by direction of the President. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Hoff, commanding the West India squadron, to make a thorough investigation of the capture of the American brig Mary Lowell by the Spanish authorities, and to communicate the facts to the Navy Department immediately. Senor Morales Lemus, the Cuban Minister, left for New York yesterday morning, and will return next Tuesday. During his absence the interests of the insurrectionary Government will be attended to by Senor D. L. Ruiz, one of the legation. Senor Lemus has had several friendly interviews with Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, but not of an official or political character. Senor Lemus has also had several interviews with Senator Sumner and Representative Banks, the respective chairmen of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House. He and his friends are very reticent, however, and nothing is definitely known as to what transpired at either interview. General Banks had a long consultation with the President yesterday concerning the matter, which may develop itself in the House to-morrow.

### HAYTI.

**Another Version of the Outrages.**

The Boston *Traveller* has accounts from Hayti which indicate, that the alleged atrocities in Southern Hayti, by the opponents of Salnave, are either exaggerated or were committed in retaliation for worse crimes by the adherents of Salnave. The correspondent says:—

Most of the statements from Hayti have been written in the interest of Salnave, who began his career with military usurpation, and has murdered and exiled many of the best and purest citizens of Hayti. The murder of General Montes in prison at Cape Hayti, a patriot much beloved by the people, was followed up by acts of fearful atrocity, wherever he could reach his political opponents. The severities imputed to General Dominguez at Aux Cayes are doubtless great, but are in the nature of retaliation for the barbarities of Salnave, and certainly foreign to the character of General Dominguez, whose disposition to humanity and kindness was always respected, and who would be guilty of no severity which he could possibly avoid. But he has courage to meet the necessities of his condition, and is as brave and generous as his great predecessor, Toussaint, whose memory is yet fragrant and precious to all the sons of Hayti. The moral influence of the United States Government has been blindly given to Salnave, and it is natural for consuls and commanders to reflect in their reports the policy of the Government by whom they are employed.

### OBITUARY.

**James Harper.**

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning prints the following:—

Ex-Mayor James Harper died at St. Luke's Hospital, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening. It has been previously announced that on Thursday afternoon last, while driving with his daughter in Central Park, they were both thrown from the carriage in consequence of the horses taking fright. The daughter was but slightly injured, but her venerable father was taken up insensible and carried to his home. He never recovered consciousness in this life, and finally expired as above stated.

James Harper was born at Newtown, Long Island, in 1795. His father, a substantial farmer, was of sturdy English stock; his mother of the no less sturdy Dutch race, who three generations before had settled upon Long Island. Almost sixty years ago James Harper, a tall stout lad of sixteen, came to New York to seek or make his fortune. He apprenticed himself to a printer, and soon became noted as the best craftsman of the day. Before he had passed his apprenticeship he had laid the foundations of his fortune. By untiring industry and strict economy he had saved enough to furnish a small establishment for printing. In a few months he was joined by his brother John, two years his junior, who had also learned the trade, and was just out of his time. It soon became an understood thing that the young Harpers could do work better and quicker than anybody else. Gradually they grew from printers to publishers, and the name of J. & J. Harper is to be seen on the title-page of many a book in our libraries. Before either brother had reached the age of five and twenty, they were known as rising and prosperous men.

Meanwhile they had taken as apprentices their two younger brothers, Wesley and Fletcher. Both of these manifested decided business capacity, and about 1825 the four brothers formed a partnership, under the name of Harper & Brothers, which has remained unaltered and unbroken until three days ago, when the death of James Harper dissolved one of the fairest brotherhoods ever known upon earth. Four such brothers never before wrought together, side by side, for a whole half century. With what result they wrought, the name of Harper & Brothers fully shows.

James Harper was in many ways a notable man. Physically he was one out of ten thousand. Four days ago, when he had passed three-score and ten, and was verging upon four-score, his late form was as erect as it had been thirty years before; there was hardly a gray hair in his head; his eye was undimmed, and his natural strength unabated. No one would have supposed that he had seen half a century; a score more of years might have been safely promised him.

His life for many years had been that of man of business in its best sense. Early in the morning he was at his desk, reading the innumerable letters which demanded his care; then for an hour or two he was looking through the working part of the establishment, joking or laughing with the workmen or workwomen, but seeing everything that was done or left undone. For an hour or two more he was at the disposal of anybody who pleased to call, seeming to have nothing on his mind or hands. But these apparently idle hours were really the busiest of the day. He was taking the measure of the men who were talking with him, and weighing the suggestions which they had to make.

By the middle of the afternoon his work for the day was over, and he went to his home, where he never allowed business to follow him. Without ostentation, he lived in a manner befitting his large means. It would be hard to find a house where one would any evening meet more genial people than that of James Harper. These gatherings were quite by chance, for we doubt if he ever gave a set party or issued a formal invitation.

He kept aloof from political life, though he took a warm interest in public affairs. Once, indeed, he consented to run as Mayor of the city, and was elected; but he never after cared to repeat the trial. His business, benevolent and reformatory movements, and more than all, his home, filled up the measure of his days. In boyhood he became a member of the Methodist Church, as his father and grandfather had been; and for three-score years no man ever breathed that he had done any act unworthy of his Christian profession. While he had a rare sense of humor—not unlike that of Abraham Lincoln, whom he slightly resembled in features—downright earnestness and integrity were the foundations of his being.

His death came like a shock. On Wednesday morning he seemed in rather more than usual spirits. The day was unusually balmy, and after dinner, accompanied by his daughter, he took his wonted drive through the Central Park. Returning, his horses took fright; he was thrown from his carriage, struck heavily upon his head; was taken up unconscious, and never awoke upon earth. On Easter Eve, Saturday, March 27, he passed to the immortals. Few men have lived a more honorable, no one a more blameless, life than James Harper.

### TURKISH HAREMS.

**The Sultan and Sultanas—Court Life at Constantinople.**

The following are extracts from a series of Constantinople letters published in the *Perseveranza* of Milan:—

The Sultan is an indolent man, of lymphatic temperament: he has not had much education, and understands no European language but French, of which he can speak a few words. His favorite occupation is to look after his poultry-yard, which contains the rarest specimens of hens, ducks, geese, swans, etc. He gives enormous prices for rare birds, and passes hours in feeding his hens and watching his cocks fight. Among the higher officials of his court there are a few able men, but the great majority of them, like the general body of the employes of the State, are ignorant and inefficient. All the places under government are given by favor, which is usually gained by services that cannot be openly acknowledged. But the inefficiency of the administration and the nullity of the sovereign are a small evil compared with the influence exercised by foreign diplomacy and foreigners in general. * * There are really at Constantinople as many governments as foreign representatives, each of whom gives his countrymen far more protection than they would be entitled to at home.

The power which exercises the greatest influence is Russia. She is the real promoter of the demands of the various nationalities, and especially of the 100,000 Greek inhabitants of Constantinople, who still dream of the restoration of the Byzantine empire. Even in outward appearance the Russian embassy is easily distinguished from all the others. It occupies a magnificent palace, which, being built on the heights of Pera, commands the whole of the capital, and looks down upon the residence of the Sultan, the Golden Horn, and the distant roofs of Stamboul, as if its wide portals only awaited the entry of the Czar. During the winter season the palace is opened to all the higher society of the town, and in the brilliantly lighted rooms balls and concerts are frequently given. At Constantinople an ambassador is respected and feared in proportion to the magnificence of his surroundings.

Though the interior of a harem is still—notwithstanding the spread of European notions among the Turks—strictly closed to all male visitors, the society of foreign ladies is eagerly sought by the wives of all the higher functionaries. The rooms they occupy, even in the wealthiest houses, are low and dark, and furnished in very bad taste, chiefly owing to the mania of Turkish women for tawdry ornaments from Vienna or Paris. By the sides of the finest specimens of Oriental art may frequently be seen a vase of common Bohemian glass, with dusty wax flowers, which they prize more highly than many of the beautiful ornaments of their native manufacture. The same is the case with their dress * * * which is a caricature of the fashions of Paris. They have discarded the velvet jacket and trowsers for stays, shiny boots, long trains, and chignons. * * * It has also become the fashion to learn music, and a teacher on the piano-forte (of course a lady) has made a fortune by giving lessons in the harems. Another fashion is to have your portrait taken. Their favorite artist is an Englishwoman, a Miss Curtis. Some time ago this lady was commissioned to paint a full-length portrait of one of the Sultanas. The Sultana was short and stout, and Miss Curtis painted her accordingly. This, however, gave great offense, and the Sultana insisted on her being made a foot taller, saying that, as she was only nineteen years old, she would be sure to grow to that size. But instead of growing taller, the Sultana only grew stouter; so that at the end of a twelvemonth the portrait was almost unrecognizable. Miss Curtis was then requested to paint the picture a third time, and it is now nailed up to the ceiling of the harem.

**Wanted—A Moral Purpose.**

*From the N. Y. Independent, March 25.*

The Democratic party (ever lying in wait) have now a greater opportunity to regain their lost leadership than they have had at any period since they first lost it.

Under the present auspices at Washington (unless we greatly misjudge the signs of the times) the Republican party will gradually grow weaker and weaker, and their opponents steadily stronger and stronger. The moral sympathy which formerly united the Republican ranks into an irresistible phalanx is now becoming dull and chill in each man's breast. The elected leader cares for no great idea, and does not seem to suspect that his party is at this moment beginning to fall off from him because he is lifted to a station which is one plane too high for his genius.

Then, too, like a ball on a fountain, Congress keeps alternately tossed up and down. The omen was ill when Congress so far forgot justice and duty as to admit the vote of Georgia in the Electoral College. The omen was ill when Congress refused to pass a law making suffrage uniform throughout the land. The omen was ill when Congress, by an express vote, struck out from the fifteenth article the right to hold office.

It is hard to hold this fickle nation steadfastly to a moral purpose when its Chief Magistrate has no genuine sympathy for moral ideas, and when its chosen representatives are constantly compromising their own convictions.

Both President and Congress ought to unite in advertising a joint proposal: — "Wanted—a Moral Purpose."

**The English Channel.**

There are four plans proposed for establishing a passage across the English Channel, between Dover and Calais. The expense of the several plans ranges from $200,000 to $106,000,000. The cheapest plan is a tubular bridge, and the most expensive one is to have a series of large ferry-boats, with powerful engines, capable of receiving and carrying the train across the channel, and so large that the motion of the sea would hardly be felt. The other plans are, a suspension bridge, which will cost $40,000,000, and an ocean tunnel, which will cost $50,000,000. Some of these plans are before the British Parliament in the shape of bills.

### FRANCE.

**The Franco-Belgian Difficulty—Military Yearnings of the Empire—She is Prepared for War.**

*Paris (March 11) Cor. London Post.*

The foreign ministers accredited to the court of Napoleon III never remain long without something to occupy their anxious attention. The reign of the present Emperor has been crowded with important events, and an impression prevails among diplomatists that the world has not seen the last act of a drama which has brought us up to a tableau of France armed for war and not on the best of terms with a powerful neighbor.

In official circles just now there reigns a certain amount of anxiety and watchfulness which reminds us of the period which succeeded the Luxembourg difficulty—with this difference, however, that France is armed and prepared to strike if offended. The French Government has not abandoned the Belgian railway question; the French Minister accredited at Brussels is seen at the Tuileries and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary accredited at Paris has left for Brussels; meanwhile the people's newspaper, inspired by the Government, is publishing articles by no means complimentary to the Belgian Senate and Chambers. At every continental court there is a "military power," and just now there reigns a very powerful one at the Court of the Tuileries. The soldier politicians say that Prussia has insulted France by refusing the demanded "compensation" which she asked for when Prussia annexed and made herself what she is. Treaties have not been respected, and Prussia is too near the frontiers of France. Sooner or later a conflict must take place between France and Germany; and the present moment would be favorable to France for the following reasons:—The army and navy are fully prepared for war; the finances of France are in a good condition; and, above all, Hanover, Frankfort, and other annexed States are discontented with Prussian rule. Under such circumstances, Napoleon III is invited by circumstances to close a glorious reign by annexing Belgium and restoring to France the Rhine frontier! So speak and argue the military party. More reflecting men and better politicians discover many dark passages in the glowing canvas painted by soldier artists. What the Emperor may think or desire, I need not add, is not likely to be known. All we learn from authority is a sort of contented satisfaction expressed by his Majesty at the present military strength of imperial France; in fact, what the Emperor said in his last speech from the throne.

Accompanying this state of affairs the members of the French Government are known almost without exception to favor peace, whilst the feeling amongst the masses is pacific. But it is not difficult to imagine how easily national pride might be excited by the Emperor calling upon Frenchmen to follow him to the Rhine. There is the army, the effective of 600,000 and 1200 guns; there is also the temptation and the danger.

Another event which engages the attention of diplomacy is the departure of the Chevalier Nigra for Florence somewhat suddenly. The Italian Minister at the Court of the Tuileries will have reached official personages yesterday. Has he left Paris on important business—on a mission from the Emperor to King Victor Emanuel? Then, again, Austrian diplomacy is saying:—"Le gouvernement autrichien garde une des attitudes les plus reserves, dans toutce qui touche a la question de constitution d'une confederation du Sud" Has Austria, then, been invited by French diplomacy officially and confidentially to express her views in case of complications and war? All these indications and events are put together by foreign envoys just now, and form material for anxiety. Then again, the domestic affairs of the empire are not without serious complications. The Emperor has discovered that although he can command majorities in the Chambers, his policy with regard to the affairs of the city of Paris is condemned. The debates in the Chamber have thrown suspicion on other branches of imperial administration. A change of ministry is demanded; but his Majesty sticks to M. Rouher and Baron Haussmann although the general elections are not far off. Would the Emperor favor a diversion by using his army? This is the tone of conversation in certain Parisian circles.

### ANDREW JOHNSON.

**He Will Live Through Another Campaign.**

Says the New York *Commercial*:—They indeed sadly err who suppose that 'Andy' entertains any present purpose of shuffling off his mortal coil. His remarkable convalescence and escape from the obituary column recall an anecdote related to us by a former Kentucky missionary to China. While temporarily sojourning in Knoxville, Tennessee, a few years since, he was sent for by Parson Brownlow's family, who informed him that he was lying at the point of death. They requested the missionary to converse with him in regard to the condition of his soul. On ascending to the Parson's room he found him lying upon his back with his eyes closed, and in almost a senseless condition. He appeared to have but a short time to live, and took no notice of those around him. The missionary approached the bed and addressed him, but received no response. He then took hold of his hand, and putting his mouth close to his ear, whispered:—"Parson, I fear your time is short; your family are anxious in regard to your spiritual condition, and have asked me to talk with you. I trust you have made your peace with God." No sooner said than the Parson opened his eyes, and quickly sitting upright in bed, said to the missionary as he fixed his eye glaringly upon him, "My friends anxious? You can tell them that they need have no anxiety concerning me or my soul. I shall live for thirty years yet to fight the Democrats and Hard Shell Baptists." From that moment he began to recover, and was out of danger in a few days.

In like manner, the newspaper announcements that he was to die have seemingly nerved Andrew Johnson, his old political antagonist, to live: and he proposes to live, too, in a lively sense. Dying, Lamartine exclaimed "enough!" for once in his life. Recovering, Andy shouts, in the language of the expiring Miles at Harper's Ferry, "Up and at them, boys: I will lead you!" Another tour has accordingly been arranged, taking in Nashville, Louisville, and other points. What is now omitted from the classics or the Constitution will not be worth knowing.

On closing his Greenville speech one of the crowd exclaimed, "There's life in the old man yet!" "Yes," said another, "and there's h—l in him yet, too." However this may be, a double tusked rhinoceros loose in Tennessee would not create more commotion and stir up things more generally.

### THE CIVIL TENURE.

**The Ultimate Disposal of the Bill.**

The Civil Tenure of Office law will come up again in the Senate to-day. It is difficult to anticipate the result. The opinion prevails that the Senate will not recede, and that the House will be compelled to retire from its present position. The friends of absolute repeal do not seem to have gained additional strength since a majority of 21 Republicans in the House voted for the modified bill. A wrong impression prevails, too, with respect to the views of the President in the matter. General Butler is understood to have intimated in his speeches that the President was not content with anything short of repeal. This is erroneous. Members of Congress who have conversed with General Grant on the subject say that he expressed himself as tired of the controversy, and he preferred that the modified bill, as it passed the Senate, should take the place of the present law. Many of those Republicans who voted with Butler in the House take ground with Judge Davis in opposition to the third section of the law, and say that if the Senate will strike that out also they will be satisfied, and will then vote with their party. This the Senate may do. In conversation, several Senators who are opposed to repeal intimated their willingness to drop this section. It is the section which allows the President to make appointments to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, but requires that such appointments shall expire with the end of the next session of the Senate, if it refuse to confirm them, and that the offices shall remain vacant, the duties thereof to be performed by such persons as are provided by law for such exigencies. It is expected that the first vote to-day will be on a square motion to repeal.—*Wash. cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

### THE SCRAMBLE

**Jealousy of the West About the New York Office Seekers.**

*From the Cincinnati Chronicle, March 26.*

Of the large crowd who swarm at the hotels in Washington, march in solid column up and down Pennsylvania avenue, between the White House and the Capitol, and throng the corridors, passages and vacant spaces of all the public buildings at the national metropolis, the great mass have their domicile in the city or state of New York. If there is a vacancy, or prospect of a vacancy—if the death or the severe illness of an incumbent is reported; if anybody in office is alleged to be tainted with Johnsonism or otherwise spotted for removal—New York has just the man for the place. The greedy expectant has his piece of chalk in his pocket, ready to mark the door that promises to open for an outsider.

The great Empire State had under the late administration two Cabinet officers, any number of bureau officers, over forty foreign missions and consulships, and hundreds in the departments as well as all the patronage of the custom house and naval office in New York city, really of national rather than local character. This only served to sharpen the appetite. New York aspirations now take a far wider range. They mount higher and ever higher. Excelsior is still the cry.

Some idle individual, whom this rage and swell, this roaring and clamor of the New York tides have disturbed, has been turning over the pages of the last Blue Book to see how much more than its share of offices the hungry State has already received and is now enjoying. The result is a rather startling one. Of the three largest States in the Union, it is found that New York has furnished 790 Federal appointees, now in office, Pennsylvania 460, and Ohio only 245. And yet it is only the other day that one of these modest New Yorkers was complaining how shockingly Ohio was getting the start of all the States in official appointments. Very curious, wasn't it?

Ohio has never failed, since the Republican party was organized, to give the Republican Presidential candidates her electoral votes. New York has no claim on this administration by reason of any such help. She has a larger population than Ohio—say fifty per cent. greater—and has three times as many Federal office-holders. Pennsylvania has about twice as many as Ohio. Several States much smaller than ours have nearly the same number of government officials. This is seen in the unerring records of the blue book. We think it is high time to curb the patriotic desires of these "Excelsior" people, and at least to limit the roster to its present expanded condition, if contraction cannot be successfully commenced.

Let us, at all events, hear no more of the outcry about the Ohio monopoly of Government offices until our State has at least half its just quota. Artful New Yorkers can more profitably spend their time than in this futile attempt to divert attention from their own greediness.

**Retrenchment and Reform.**

Washington specials to the N. Y. *Tribune* contain the following:—

The policy of retrenchment and economy of the new administration has been begun with vigor, and all the departments are cutting down their expenses rapidly. Secretary Boutwell is taking the lead, and he has already accomplished much towards saving the people's money. He begins by a reduction of the clerical force in his own immediate office. He announces that no new appointments whatever will be made, and that the places of the persons whom he has removed, and whom he intends to remove, will not be filled. This course is rendered necessary, not only by the economical policy which has been decided upon, but on account of the reduced appropriations for the present fiscal year. In the Printing Bureau about 70 female and 15 male employes have been noticed that their services will not be required after the first of April. This reduction alone involves a saving of about $7000 a month. A large reduction will also be made in each of the six Auditors' offices, the work having largely fallen off. More employes were retained by Secretary McCulloch than were necessary to do the current labor. In the Third Auditor's office 360 clerks are at present employed, while the law allows but 273. Auditor Clarke is already looking about him and will soon make a large reduction. The Government Printing Office is also being improved by the retrenchment fever. Seventy females employed therein were discharged yesterday. The Post Office and Interior Departments are following suit. The administration, whatever else it accomplishes or fails to accomplish, bids fair to redeem all its promises in the way of reform, retrenchment, and economy.

**Religious Faith of the Cabinet.**

The editor of the Dubuque *Times*, in response to the query of a lady who wishes to know the religious faith of the members of Grant's Cabinet, says:—"Attorney-General Hoar is a Unitarian. Secretary Cox is a Swedenborgian. Secretary of the Navy Borie is a Catholic, ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist, Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, ex-Secretary Stewart is a Presbyterian, and Postmaster-General Creswell eschews churches altogether. The religious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not known yet to fame. Grant's family are Methodists, and that is the church which he usually attends. From the above it will be seen that it would have been difficult to have obtained a greater variety of religious creeds in the Cabinet."

**Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 159½ | West. Union Tel. | 37¾ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 34½ | Cleveland & Toledo | 106 |
| Ph. and Read. R. | 91 | Toledo & Wab. | 60½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 86¾ | Mil. & St. Paul R. c | 70½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 88½ | Mil. & St. P. pref. | 79½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. | 83½ | Adams Express | 58½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. pref. | 91½ | Wells, Fargo | 30½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 130½ | United States | 58 |
| Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 122½ | Tennessee 6s, new | 64 |
| Pacific Mail S. Co. | 91½ | Gold | 131½ |

Market steady.

—The French Legislature now has a journalistic tribune, as it is called in Paris, or reporter's gallery, where the newspaper men are allowed to do everything but report the speeches.

—The refusal of the members of the Bourbonist aristocracy at Naples to do honor to the Princess Margarita, Victor Emanuel's daughter-in-law, has given rise to a large number of duels.

—St. Petersburg is sometimes called St. Pianopolis. Even the humblest families possess instruments, and there are said to be in the city 800 male and 3000 female teachers of the piano.

—In the Hamburg Penitentiary, discipline is maintained in the younger female department by dressing offenders in the costume of old women, and banishing them to the ward for the aged.

—The Salt Lake papers are making merry over a fight in the household of a Mormon bishop, in which the "saint" got fearfully thrashed by several enraged wives.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The President's Illness—No Visitors at the Executive Mansion—The Civil Tenure Bill.

### Troubles Between the British Marines and Chinese.

### Financial and Commercial

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Difficulties Between the British and Chinese.**

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Despatches received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, give an account of a difficulty that occurred between a British gunboat and certain inhabitants of the Chinese village of Puling. It appears that the Britishers were about to land at the village, when the villagers pelted them with stones. The men then returned to their ship and opened fire on the villagers, killing eleven and wounding thirty. The inhabitants returned the fire, wounding eleven of the Britishers, two mortally. When the news reached Hong-Kong the British Admiral despatched two corvettes and two gunboats, with four hundred seamen, to redress the outrage on the English flag.

**The President Unwell.**

Several Senators and members were at the White House at an early hour this morning, with a view of seeing the President relative to the Civil-Tenure act and other matters. They were informed, however, that the President had a severe cold, which had settled in his face in the shape of neuralgia, and he could not see any one. Senator Morton and others, who had gone to talk over the Civil-Tenure act, went away evidently disappointed.

**The Anticipated Adjournment of Congress.**

The House Committee on Appropriations has authorized its chairman, Mr. Dawes, to report a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 6th of April. That committee having finished up its business, there is now really no work of urgent importance before Congress except the Civil Tenure bill, and it is thought that it can be disposed of in a few days.

**Soldiers' Claims.**

The committee have also agreed on the following:—

"That accounting officers of the Treasury and the Pay Department charged with the settlement and payment of bounties due to soldiers or their heirs be and they are hereby directed to pay or cause to be paid the sums found due to soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to any claim agent, or upon any power of attorney whatever."

**Will the Senate Recede?**

There is a good deal of talk this morning about the Senate receding from its position on the Civil Tenure bill. No general caucus has been held, but the morning was spent in quiet consultations among the Senators, comparing views, and marking out the course of action to be pursued. Nobody seems to know yet what will be done.

**The Pay of the Army.**

The Senate Military Committee has authorized Senator Wilson to report a joint resolution extending the present pay of the army for ten months from the 1st of June next.

**Obituary.**

ALBANY, March 29.—Rev. Ambrose O'Neil died at his residence in this city last evening. The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday morning, and the funeral will take place at Utica on Thursday.

The ice in the river is strong and heavy yet. The weather is mild and showery.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, March 29.—Stocks dull. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 108¾@5-20s, 1862, 118½; do, 1864, 114½; do, 1865, 115½; new, 112⅞; 1867, 113; 10-40s, 105. Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Co., 58½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 150½; Reading, 91; Hudson River, 136¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 130½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122½. Erie, 34½.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Cotton dull at 28½c. Flour very quiet but firm for low grades. Wheat firmer and declined 5c. Corn firm; white, 80@82c.; yellow, 87@88c. Oats dull at 73c. Rye steady. Mess Pork, $32 50@33. Bacon—rib sides, 16¾@17c; clear sides, 17½c. hams; shoulders, 14½@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard 20c. Whisky, 94c. offered, and 95c. asked.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 29, 1869.

Financial affairs to-day were in a rather quiet condition compared with last week, though the demand for loans was moderately active. The indications are that the pressure anticipated about the 1st of April to meet maturing obligations has already passed, and that the market will in future return to a gradual condition of ease and abundance. We have as yet heard nothing of the anticipated call upon the local banks for a report of affairs. Until this be done it is not to be expected that they can do much to relieve the outside market under the pressure now being made upon it for money. Money is rather tight, and not very accessible unless applicants are fortified by very good security. The rates are not so nominal as last week, but are taking on more regularity. We quote call loans on Government bonds at 7@8 per cent., and on other securities at 8@9 per cent. The rates continue to rule high on discounts, both at the banks and on the streets, and very little is being done in this line at less than 10@12 per cent. for first class names. The offerings were limited to day.

Government securities again showed weakness and a tendency to a fall in prices. The gold premium was rather steady at 131¾ at 12 M.

The stock market was moderately active, and prices, with the exception of Reading Railroad, were firm. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 102 and the second series at 104½. City 6s were quiet; 98 was bid for the old and 100½ for the new certificates. The Lehigh gold loan was steady at 90¾@90¾. Government bonds were quiet at a decline of ⅛ per cent.

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention, selling at 45½, a decline; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was strong at 26¾, an advance of ⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55½; and Northern Central Railroad at 47¾.

Nothing was done in either Canal or Coal stocks.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 161.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. West Philadelphia was taken at 61; and Tenth and Eleventh at 71. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 37 for Fifth and Sixth; 26 for Spruce and Pine, and 12¼ for Hestonville.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 Pa 6s, 1 series | 102 | 200 sh Read RR | 45 |
| $1000 do. 2 ser. | 104¾ | 100 do. | 45⅛ |
| $1000 Leh 6s gold | 90¾ | 100 do. | 45⅛ |
| $500 do. | 91¾ | 100 do. | 45⅛ |
| $1000 Leh V R old bs. | 95 | 100 sh Phil & E. | 26⅝ |
| $2000 Leh V n 6s cp. c. | 83 | 100 do. | 26⅝ |
| 5 sh Phila Bk. | 18 | 100 do. | 26⅝ |
| 200 sh Penna R. | 57⅛ | 8 sh Leh Val. | 55⅞ |
| 10 do. | 57⅛ | 24 sh N Central | 47¾ |
| 100 do. | 57⅛ | 20 sh W Phil prv. | 61 |
| 100 do. | 57⅝ | 30 sh 10th & 11th | 71 |
| 14 do. | 57¼ | 10 sh Gr & Coates | 38 |
| 100 sh Leh Nav. | 30⅛ | | |

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | | 131¼ | 11·20 A. M. | | 131¼ |
| 10·10 | " | 131¼ | 11 40 | " | 131¼ |
| 10·15 | " | 131¼ | 12·40 P. M. | | 131¼ |
| 11·08 | " | 131¼ | 12 45 | " | 131¼ |
| 11·15 | " | 131¼ | | | |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 118@118¼; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do., 1865, 115¾@116; do., 1865, new, 112¾@113; do., 1867, new, 112¾@113; do., 1868, 112¾@113¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 131¼@131¾; Silver, 125@126¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 113¾@114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115¾@116; July, 1865, 112¾@113¼; do., 1867, 112¾@113¾; do., 1868, 113@113¼; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 131¼. Pacifics, 104¾@104¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118@118¼; do., 1864, 113¾@113¾; do., 1865, 115¾@116; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. July, 1867, 112¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113@113¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25 Gold, 131¼@131¾.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 29.—The Flour market is quiet, but Saturday's quotations are well sustained; the sales foot up 800 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $5 25@5·50 for superfine; $6·25@6·50 for extras; $6 50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; $7@8·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8@9 25 for Ohio do. do.; and $9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 25@7·75 per barrel.

There is not much doing in the Wheat market, but we continue former quotations; sales of red at $1·60@1 68; and 500 bushels amber at $1·85. Rye is steady at $1 50 per bushel for Western. Corn is dull and weak; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 87@88c., and 1200 bushels Western mixed at 84c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $56 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of old and new at $9·75@10 50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3 62½, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2 70.

Whisky is firm at $1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 29.—The inclement condition of the weather to-day tended to restrict operations somewhat, and the demand for the better descriptions of beef cattle was only moderate, while inferior lots were extremely slow of sale. About 1439 head were offered within the range of from 10 to 10½c. for choice; 9 to 9¾c. for prime; 8 to 8¾c. for fair to good; and 6 to 7½c. per pound for common. The following are the particulars of the offerings:—

*Head.*
45. Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 9@10½.
70. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8¼@10¼.
25. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 8@10¼.
96. P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 9@10¼.
80. Ph. Hatheway, Lancaster county, 7½@9½.
80. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@10.
100. James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9¾.
50. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9¾.
126. Martin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8@10.
120. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 7½@10.
90. T. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6½@8¼.
38. H. Chain, Lancaster county, 7@9.
57. J. & L. Frank, Lancaster county, 6½@9¾.
57. Frank & Schomberg, Lancaster co., 6½@9¼.
100. Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 7@9¾.
18. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 8@9.
15. Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8½@9¼.
20. Kimble & Wallace, Chester county, 8@9¼.
32. John McArdle, Western, 7½@8½.

Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry, with sales of 150 head at $35@60 for springers, and $35@75 for Cows and Calves.

There was considerable firmness in the market for Sheep, and the demand moderate. Sales of 10,000 head at the different yards at 6@9½c. per pound, gross.

Hogs were less active, and prices hardly so firm. Sales of 4000 head at $15@16 25 per 100 pounds, net.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 29.—Arrived, steamships Nevada, from Liverpool, and Atalanta, from London.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Passed in—Brig Medusa, from Liverpool for Alexandria, and schr Rebecca Ann, from Porto Rico for Baltimore. Passed out—Barque W. M. Andersen, for Lisbon; brigs Alice, for Porto Rico; A. Rowell, for Matanzas; Adeline Richardson, for Sagua; and a fleet of coasters.

The pilot boat Phantom spoke on the 26th inst., ten miles east of Cape Henry, schr Nellie Barber, 35 days from Rockport for Baltimore. She experienced a heavy gale on the 16th, which carried away her foreboom and gaff foresail, and on the 20th carried away mainsails, mainboom and gaff, and bulwarks. She had been 10 degrees east of Bermuda.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Eclipse, from West Indies.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Barque Louise, Dehiy, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Lavinia, Longlass, Zara, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, John Rommel & Bro.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Georgetown, Audenried, Norton & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from New Haven.

Barquentine Andross, arrived yesterday from Messina, is consigned

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Senate Compromise—The House Refuses to Concur.

*From the N. Y. Herald,*

General Butler achieved on Friday an important victory in the House, in the vote of seventy to ninety-nine whereby that body refused to concur in the Senate's halfway substitute for the House bill absolutely repealing the Tenure-of-Office law. General Butler, with the submission of the Senate bill, attacked it as a deception, contending that it did not meet the case, that the modification is substantially the law as it stands, and that this unconstitutional act, having served its purpose, should be utterly abolished—that it was incompatible with the rights of the House and a usurpation of the powers of the President. In these general views of the measure General Butler was promptly and effectually supported by General Logan, and when the House adjourned on Thursday it was manifest that the Senate substitute for Butler's repeal would be rejected.

On Friday, when the subject came up in its regular order, a desultory fight was at once commenced between Butler and his supporters on the one side and the radical anti-repealers on the other, and this skirmishing was continued down to five o'clock, when the original motion to refer the Senate bill to the Judiciary Committee was withdrawn, and the direct question of concurrence was reached. The result is the victory of Butler and the repealers, including the Democrats of the House, who wielded the balance of power.

The subject now goes back to the Senate, and the question is, "Shall the Senate recede from its amendment?" Assuming that it will not, a committee of conference on the disagreement between the two houses will be the next proceeding, and then we shall discover whether the Republicans of the House supporting Butler will stand firm or yield to the pressure of the Senate or a party caucus of the House. Both houses having adjourned over to-day, we may expect some caucus manipulations in the interval; but if the House repealers would gain the front rank with the administration in bringing the Senate to the ultimatum of Butler's bill, they will avoid any party caucus on the subject.

In the beginning of Johnson's administration the Republican conservatives, with the Democrats, had, as they now have, possession of the House. The policy of Congress and the administration was in their hands, and had they acted with anything like sagacity they could have shaped the measures of Congress and the issues of the Presidential succession. But the Democrats, when brought to the pinch, deserted the Republican conservatives and bolted over to "Old Thad Stevens," and hence all the disastrous consequences that followed to Johnson's administration, to the conservative Republicans and to the Democratic party, with the triumph of the radical programme. All that was left undone by the Democrats to give success to the schemes of Stevens was accomplished through the radical caucus system of whipping in. Now, if the conservative or out-and-out administration Republicans of the House wish to hold their ground and become masters of the situation, they know what to do; and they must know, on the other hand, that if they consent to be inveigled into a party caucus their fate will be the melancholy experience of Raymond and his followers of the sessions of 1865 and 1866. Power or disgrace is thus the alternative now presented to the supporters of Butler in the House on this Tenure-of-Office law. Their only course of safety is to stick to the repeal.

### England and the Rebellion.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

"The Northerners themselves, in blockading Southern ports, treated the Rebellion as a war, for the right of blockade belongs to a state of war alone. The Northerners themselves also treated the Confederacy as a *de facto* sovereign power: for they exchanged prisoners with it, accepted their captives as prisoners of war, and in divers ways practically acknowledged the Confederates as belligerents. And yet the lie which their unscrupulous authorities only dared to utter on paper, but dared not act upon in practice, they would now cram down the throat of England."—*From the Hamilton (Canada) Times.*

This is very great nonsense, and repeating it constantly will not in the least facilitate the settlement of the Alabama question, nor any of our other difficulties with England. To say that a nation cannot close any of her own ports for purposes of domestic policy, without thereby authorizing foreign powers to take part, directly or indirectly, in her domestic dissensions, is absurd. The "right of blockade," technically so-called, as defined by public law, may be a right of war; but the right to close one's own ports, to exclude foreign aid from internal enemies, is the right of every nation, and is hostile only towards those against whom it is directed. It confers no rights on foreign powers, nor have they any right to construe it into an act of hostility against them.

This has come to be one of the favorite arguments by which the hasty and unfriendly recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by England is excused or vindicated. It is just as shallow and worthless as the other plea that by sending back their prisoners, and by taking back ours, we recognized the Rebels as belligerents and gave the British the right to create for them a navy and to send out vessels to prey upon our commerce.

The American people are not especially anxious to have the Alabama question settled at present, and they will not consent to have it settled in the way proposed.

### Samana or St. Thomas?

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Mr. Fabens, Special Commissioner of the Dominican Government, is now, we presume, on the way to Washington, laden with his instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. We are informed from Havana, however, that he is pursuing the Fabian policy—keeping very quiet and shady, or, as the telegram more elegantly, if more redundantly, expresses it, "he is very reticent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained."

So, then, St. Domingo is to push St. Thomas from his stool; and, whereas we have just declined the offer of King Christian to buy the harbor of Charlotte Amelia, we are expected to welcome the proposal of President Baez to rent his Bay of Samana. Now, supposing it to be granted, for the moment, that *some* West Indian harbor is desirable for us to acquire by purchase—which is, of course, a preliminary point—what advantage do we have in renting Samana over buying St. Thomas? We get the exclusive right at a low figure in the one case, the rental at a large one in the other. It is true that the necessities of Baez, his "anxiety to raise the wind" in order to meet his war expenses, will probably reduce very considerably the price originally named. But we treat with a precarious power—with a Government on the brink, possibly, of being deposed; while, on the other hand, half the Dominicans are set firmly against the selling of Samana, and will give us trouble, purchase or no purchase, if they ever come into power.

In Mr Parton's vigorous pamphlet on the Danish Islands, which is wholly directed towards this question, "Are we bound in honor to pay for them?"—to which query he returns a hearty *Yes*—he introduces, as becomes a shrewd pamphleteer, one or two reasons why, independent of "honor," we are bound in *profit* to pay for them. He cites high authorities for the value of St. Thomas, and, among others, a noticeable comparison by Mr. L. D. Spalding, of New Hampshire, of the advantages of St. Thomas over both Samana and Cape St. Nicholas Mole. "It is ready for use," says Mr. Spalding; "it is a port and city *built*, and no very large amount of money will be required to fit it for naval purposes. But to fit Samana Bay or St. Nicholas Mole for such a use would require about as much money as the first cost of St. Thomas. It is very easy of access and departure—one mile, and you are at sea! Whereas, Samana Bay is very long and difficult to enter or depart from by sailing vessels, and St. Nicholas Mole is also a deep inlet, with a great depth of water, and its only good anchorage is at the head of the bay."

But we do not desire to go into the general question of the desirability of St. Thomas, still less into that of our moral obligation to pay for it. What we rather meant to allude to is the *comparative* merits of St. Thomas and Samana as subjects of purchase. If we have possibly taken false steps in the one case, we have certainly taken no steps in the other. To treat Denmark as we already have is something; to proceed to buy Samana, after rejecting St. Thomas, would be worse. If we need to buy anything in the West Indies, we had better take St. Thomas. We are aware that Mr. Fabens comes to us with certain advantages. The last Congress developed the existence of a considerable Dominican ring (to use the slang phrase of the day) in the House, and the recent Hayti resolution shows that that ring is still there. But neither this nor the Fabian policy of reticence should avail to foist Samana upon us. We declined St. Thomas on the plea of economy and an empty treasury; should we now go to work to buy or hire a neighboring island, or a part of it, it would be adding, for Denmark, insult to injury.

### Labor and Politics.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

A very large meeting of workingmen was lately held in our city, by which it was unanimously determined: 1. That labor produces everything, yet secures and enjoys but a share—and that not a fair share—of the product; 2. That it has determined that this shall not continue; and 3. That, to secure their full rights, the laboring class will cut loose from politics and politicians, and "go it alone" henceforth, not only in shaping a public policy, but in choosing legislators and other functionaries to give effect to that policy. (The resolves are now before us; but this is their drift and purport, according to our recollection.)

The workingmen are clearly right in affirming the preëminent importance of questions which are practically social over those which are distinctively political. They want steady work, confined to reasonable hours, with fair recompense for doing it. They want commodious and convenient lodgings, at rates which are not beyond their limited means. They want sanitary regulations which will protect them from noisome effluvia and from the resulting ravages of pestilence. They want good common schools, with ample provision therein for the education of their children. In so far as the State or community shall provide or secure these, it is a blessing to the workingmen; while in many if not most of the questions on which our people are divided into parties, they have but a vague, remote interest. It seems, therefore, not only natural but desirable that the workingmen should meet as a class, and propose measures of interest to that class, insisting that they shall receive early and thoughtful consideration. We trust that this workingmen's movement is not to end with the passage of last Tuesday's resolves, but that meeting after meeting will be held, in which the rights and wrongs of labor will be more fully and patiently considered than they were or could be at the gathering in question. And, as our first contribution to the sum of knowledge on the general subject of labor reform, we proffer the following frank yet not unfriendly criticisms on the late proceedings at Cooper Institute:—

I. We do not object to the designation of those who labor for wages as distinctively working men, provided it is fully kept in mind that this is dictated by convenience, and that there are in fact many other working men than they. Thus, the brothers Harpers were not only journeymen printers fifty years ago, but they were remarkably hard-working journeymen, who never dreamed that eight nor even ten hours' efficient work excused them from doing more while work remained to be done and there was daylight whereby to do it. They are rich and powerful to-day because they were specially energetic and frugal while young and poor. So, we cannot doubt, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alexander T. Stewart, and nearly all our present millionaires, made the very utmost of their hours and their pence in their portionless, friendless youth. Now, we are not commending these men as models for imitation—we do not insist that every poor man should strive to become a rich one—we readily admit that there is force in the statement of those who prefer to "take things easy" and "enjoy life as they go along;" but we do insist that the case shall be fairly set forth and clearly understood. Great wealth is the product of rare capacities or of rare diligence and frugality—generally of a combination of these. In monarchies it may, to some extent, be won by royal favor. It is not so here. The founders of great fortunes had to work for them, as truly as though they had wielded the trowel or shouldered the hod. Let not this truth be ignored or by groundless clamor obscured.

II. The laborers for wages fairly earn their money; but so do others. The skilful engineer who, by his original devices, saves a million days' work in the construction of a great railroad, as fairly earns the $100,000 paid him for his services as the digger with pick and spade earns his $2 per day. It ill becomes either of these useful citizens to disparage the achievement or grudge the recompense of the other. "Live and let live."

III. We cannot deem it wise or well to array labor against capital. They are not necessary antagonists. They are natural allies. We lately visited a manufactory at Glenhaven, where milk-pans, ice-pitchers, and every description of tin-ware are daily *stamped* from plates or sheets into the desired forms at a single blow, dispensing with seams, solder, etc., altogether. The ware is at once much better as well as cheaper than it would be if made by hand. Labor is thus doubly benefited:—it is better paid than formerly, because far more efficient; and it is supplied with cheaper wares. But the machines whereby this is effected cost $10,000 to $30,000 each; and their aggregate cost must exceed half a million dollars. Can any good reason be given for antagonism or jealousy between the owner of this machinery and those who work it or those who buy its products? We insist that there is or should be none, since all are sharers in a common benfit. And yet ours is not the view which elicits rounds of cheers from assembled workingmen.

IV. Though coöperation was alluded to, it did not seem to hold a high place in the confidence or the affections of those who engineered the workingmen's meeting. We deeply regret this. To our mind, coöperation is the true and only effectual remedy for many of the evils complained of by the laboring class. Let us take the case of the journeymen tailors for illustration, because they were represented at the meeting as worse paid and more oppressed than most others. These live by making up garments, most of which are bought and worn by working men. Their trade requires no expensive machinery or outfit, and but a few dollars' worth of stock per hand. Let us suppose, then, that one thousand journeymen (and women) tailors should this day resolve to drink no more liquor or lager, use no tobacco, and spend neither time nor money in haunts of dissipation, until they shall have save an average of $100 each, and invested the $100,000 thus accumulated in the stock, implements, and fixtures of a coöperative tailors' establishment, with a stock of ready-made garments constantly replenished by their own labor, while they should stand ready to do custom-work as required. Let manager, buyer, cutters, and makers be paid fair wages each week, and let any profit that should be realized at the year's end be fairly apportioned between capital and labor on some scale previously agreed on as just and equitable—each stockholder receiving a dividend proportioned to the amount of his stock, and each worker a like dividend, based on the amount of his yearly earnings. Why would not this plan work? Why should it not be tried? We believe that there are men among the journeymen tailors who could work out the problem triumphantly; for, if there are not, then the workingmen's clamor about the tyranny of capital is even more senseless than we have ever supposed. If workingmen will not buy directly of workingmen, preferring the intervention of a "boss," or if they cannot trust themselves to choose fit directors of their labor, or if they will not practise the self-denial requisite to gain the moderate capital required, let us ascertain the fact and conform to it; for the steed that will not run the required race without a rider must not complain of that rider's weight. But we are confident that coöperation is widely practicable, and anxious that the attempt be fairly made. Not the least of its recommendations is the fact that it will preclude further controversy respecting the hours of labor, by rendering each worker the master of his own time, enabling him to work as many or as few hours as he shall see fit.

### The United States and Cuba.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Mr. Beecher, in his impetuous advocacy of Cuban independence, at Steinway Hall, was hurried by the warmth of his feelings to utter some sentiments which we fear he will not stand by when applied to a similar case. He asserts for the Cubans the right to independence, to the free adoption of their form of government and the choice of their rulers. Cuba is territorially of the same size as the State of Georgia, and contains a population somewhat larger, consisting of whites and blacks in about the same proportion. Now, since Mr. Beecher so warmly asserts for the Cubans the right to adopt their own form of government and choose their own rulers, free from outside constraint, we wish he had told his audience why the same right does not equally belong to the people of the State of Georgia. The two are so nearly alike in area, so nearly equal in population, so similar in the relative proportions of the two races, that Georgia ought to be as capable as Cuba of governing herself wisely. She ought, indeed, to be much more capable; for she is superior in education and has had the advantage of a long training in self-government. It does not become Mr. Beecher, nor anybody who acts in the same party with him, to flame up in zealous championship of Cuban self-government, while trampling this right into the dust in our own Southern States.

American sympathies are naturally on the side of Cuba in her struggle for independence, as they have uniformly been on the side of all the Spanish colonies in their revolt from the mother country. But history has taught reflecting men to rejoice with trembling. The mere throwing off of a foreign yoke is not a benefit worth the blood it costs, unless the insurgent people possess sufficient wisdom, virtue, and steadiness to establish a tolerably good government for their own protection, and to uphold and perpetuate it when established. Unfortunately, experience does not justify any very sanguine belief in the capacity of the Spanish race on this continent to maintain order by means of free institutions. If Cuba should exchange her recent condition for the anarchy which has so long prevailed in Mexico and the Spanish-American republics, considerate men would hesitate to congratulate her on her independence. If the present population of Georgia, blacks and whites, were located on the island of Cuba in place of the present inhabitants, we should feel no misgiving respecting the practical benefits of independence, if it could be achieved. The people would be competent to preserve order, administer justice, protect industry and commerce, and maintain proper international relations. But republican institutions have not yet had any such success among the revolted colonists of Spain in this hemisphere as should encourage our Government to take any very active part in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, even if we were restrained by no obligations of international law.

Mr. Beecher, in addressing the meeting at Steinway Hall, disclaimed, with much fervor of asseveration, any intention on the part of the American friends of the Cubans to make the independence of the island a step towards acquiring it ourselves. Such asseverations have no tendency to raise our estimate of Mr. Beecher's ingenuousness and sincerity. No well-informed man can doubt that the American people have long desired Cuba, nor that they confidently expect that it will some day be ours. The geographical reasons for its acquisition are very strong, and nothing but the fact that Spain was too imbecile a power to use the island for our annoyance has prevented our seizing a possession which she has repeatedly refused to sell. It has long been the settled and boldly-proclaimed purpose of our Government that Cuba shall never pass from Spain to any other power than ourselves, except to become independent. The island stretches along several hundred miles facing our coast, separated from it by a channel of no great width, through which our vast coasting trade between the Gulf and the Atlantic cities must pass, as well as the coasting trade between our Atlantic and Pacific States, which, whenever the Darien Canal shall be completed, will be enormous. Cuba abounds in good harbors, and in the hands of a strong naval power, it could be used as a position for annihilating our coasting trade and shutting us out from any intercourse by water between the Atlantic and the Gulf. Every well-informed American has long regarded the possession of Cuba as an ultimate geographical necessity. Its acquisition has been postponed partly for temporary reasons of domestic policy, and partly because we have nothing to tear from a decrepit power like Spain. As John Quincy Adams said, more than forty years ago, "the pear is not yet ripe." If Cuba were once independent, it is so certain that we could make it for her advantage to cast her lot with us, that there can be no reasonable doubt that she would ere long apply for admission into the Union. We dare say that Mr. Beecher himself would be among the first, not merely to persuade her to come, but, if it should prove necessary, to advocate bringing her in by force.

If Cuba should gain her independence, slavery in that island is doomed, and the same problem of "reconstruction" would be presented there as in our Southern States. The Cubans would attempt to establish a republican government; and if left to themselves, it is by no means certain that they would be enamored of the radical pattern and build their institutions on the basis of black suffrage. After emancipation there would be the same classes, and somewhat the same state of society, as existed in the South at the close of our civil war. The ex-masters would not be disposed to treat their late slaves as equals. The white race would probably organize a government from which the negroes would be excluded. The utter incapacity for representative institutions evinced by the negroes of the British West Indies would naturally have an influence on the independent Cubans. In Jamaica there was at first a regular legislature consisting of two branches, the lower house elected by universal suffrage and having the power to originate money bills. Although the home government had a negative upon all laws, it was found necessary to strip the legislature, from time to time, of its powers, until finally it became such a farce, and such a marvel of ignorance and stupidity, that it was thought best to abolish representative institutions in Jamaica altogether. At present, there is not an officer in the island chosen by the people, so utterly has negro suffrage broken down and exploded in the course of a thorough trial under favoring guardianship and tutelage. Jamaica has become what is called a crown colony. Every officer in it is appointed by the Crown. Even its Legislative Council of thirteen, of which the Governor is one, are nominated by the Crown, and subject to removal at its will. Intelligent Cubans cannot have been inattentive to the collapse of representative institutions in Jamaica, and they may not incline to try a similar abortive experiment of black suffrage in their own island.

We wish Mr. Beecher had seen fit, in his recent speech, to express his views on "reconstruction" in Cuba, and to tell what he would do if, after the independence of the island is achieved, it should proceed to establish a white man's government, giving the negroes equal civil rights, but excluding them from all political franchises. Does he believe that the intermeddling radicals of the country would rest easy in view of such a state of things? Does he not know, does not every man know who knows anything of the temper of that party, that they would get up a furious agitation for subverting the independence of Cuba and annexing it to the United States, in order to force negro reconstruction upon the island?

For our part, we should be glad to see Cuba really independent until the negro experiment collapses in this country, if we felt any confidence that the Spanish whites in that island have as much political capacity as our white fellow-citizens of the South. We should be glad to have the two experiments go on simultaneously under the eye of the world, in order that men might judge, by their comparative success, between the two methods of dealing with the negro race in a state of freedom. If negro suffrage should flicker out in disgrace in this country, as it has in Jamaica, it might be for the general advantage to be able to recur to an instructive example of governing a community with a large intermixture of negroes by a more rational method.

—At a recent evening church service in Boston, Whittier's "Two Rabbis" was read at the conclusion of the sermon.


TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
1 29 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. Fare, 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents.
The new swift steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT street Wharf at 9.45 A. M. and 3.45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6.50 A. M and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hock each way. 3 23 6t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories. 7 16mw

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 25mw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 13

BKJAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.
1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.
The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—
For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $148 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

HOME INVESTMENTS.
READING RAILROAD SIXES,
Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
3 19 fmw4pif PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 3

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

DR. P. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 22

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### Local Affairs.

—The Coroner was sent for yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of John Divine, who was killed by falling down stairs at No. 620 Swanson street.

—Yesterday, at half-past 1 P. M., the funeral of Joseph W. Smith the person found dead on Wednesday evening last, took place from Girard Hall. A crowd of several hundred people assembled in the vicinity of the hall, independent of the long procession of societies forming the funeral escort. In the latter were noticed many females. During the morning the body, enclosed in a rosewood casket, lay in the hall, where it was visited by many at the deceased's friends, and also a number of strangers.

—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 630 Bedford street, in which John Phillips was cut in both legs by a razor in the hands of John Jackson, who was cut through the cheek and lip with a pocket-knife by Phillips. The wounds inflicted are serious, and not dangerous. The parties are colored, and Phillips, who has lately got out of prison, it was alleged, was jealous of Jackson, which culminated as above. Phillips was arrested and taken to the Union Street Station House, where his wounds were dressed. Jackson was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the counting room on the first floor of the store of Mason & Robb, liquor dealers, 108 Walnut street. The fire originated under the counter, and the flames were soon extinguished. Damage to building and stock about $500; fully insured. An old frame cooper shop at Front and Dickerson streets, occupied by William Bothel, took fire about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, but the damage done was trifling. The furniture store of Mr. Gale, at Second and Queen streets, also took fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

—A meeting of the friends of the New Hope and Philadelphia Railroad was held a few days since, and it was resolved that the amount of stock reported subscribed should locate the road. If the upper route had the largest number of shares, then the road should be built on the route surveyed from Forks of the Neshamony via Hatboro'ugh and Willow Grove, to Edge Hill Station, N. P. R. R. If the lower or through route had the majority, then it would be built on the route from Forks of the Neshamony, via Huntingdon Valley, to Philadelphia, both parties agreeing to the survey from the Delaware river to the Forks of the Neshamony. The subscriptions in favor of the upper route amounted to $80,000 at the time of the meeting, only $111,000 being necessary to commence to build the road.

—The joint committee of the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment, etc., to make arrangements for the Semi-centennial Celebration of the Order, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, P. G. Master John W. Stokes presiding The Committee on Programme made a report, and they were authorized to engage carriages and have a programme printed. The resolution, submitted at a previous meeting, to recall all books issued by the Committee of Ways and Means asking contributions from business men and others, was adopted. The resolution, passed at a previous meeting, providing for carriages for aged and infirm members, was rescinded. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the morning exercises shall commence at the Academy of Music at 9 o'clock, the line of parade to form at 11 o'clock, and the procession to move at 12 o'clock. The evening exercises to commence at the Academy at 8 o'clock.

—Since Friday last, when testimony was heard by the Coroner's jury in relation to the mysterious death of Joseph W. Smith, janitor of Girard Hall, no developments have been made calculated to throw light upon the affair. It was ascertained that the pistol which was found at the side of the deceased was purchased by him, a few days previous to the killing, at a shop in the lower part of the city. He had first bought a Derringer, but concluded afterwards to exchange it for a small-sized four-barrelled Sharp's pistol. We learn that some important witnesses have been withheld for a future examination before the Coroner, who will show that Smith had reason to fear an attack, and that he had the pistol in his pocket on the afternoon of the murder. The last theory in respect to the use of the pistol is, that after Smith had been tied, he succeeded in freeing his hands sufficiently to get the pistol from his pocket, and that then it was snatched from him and discharged at his head. On Saturday, while washing the top of a pedestal in the hall where the deceased met his death, large spots of blood were discovered on the pedestal.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131.

—Deaths in the city last week, 281.

—The St. Croix river is clear of ice.

—General Badeau has recovered from his late illness.

—There is a prospect of navigation soon opening to Albany from New York.

—Marshall O. Roberts has presented the Central Park, New York, with a statue of Columbus.

—The first shad of the season in New York was enjoyed Friday at the Manhattan Club rooms.

—Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, arrived in Cincinnati from Washington on Friday night.

—Four villains who robbed Graham, on Friday night, in New York, were committed for trial on Saturday.

—John Huertas, purser of the steamship Eagle, dropped dead on Saturday, in New York, of heart disease.

—The steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool, on Saturday, took out $25,900 in specie, and the Rapidan, for Havana, $26,000.

—Antonio Carroll, of Chicago, has been sent to jail for purchasing a saloon in New York, and paying for it with a forged check.

—William Robinson, one of the oldest employes of the Methodist Book Concern, died suddenly on Saturday night in New York.

—General Sheridan has issued a general order assuming command of the Military Division of Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago.

—The Erie Railroad Company has entered into a contract with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company to build a road from Akron, Ohio, to Toledo.

—A Detroit stock-broker was robbed of $8000 in bonds on Saturday by a confidence man.

—Hon. Benjamin Eggleston has commenced taking testimony in Cincinnati, in the contest for the seat now held by P. W. Strader, of the First Congressional district.

—Judge Hosecrans, of the New York Supreme Court, last Saturday issued an order removing to the United States Circuit Court the case of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

—President Grant is still pestered by office-hunters, who produce and hand him their formidable bundles of applications and recommendations, notwithstanding his rule that all such documents must be filed with the heads of departments.

—Lockwood, the dead Sing Sing convict, was compelled to walk a long distance by his keeper, Sullivan, after the latter had fatally shot him. Lockwood fell from exhaustion by loss of blood, when he was thrown into a dirt cart and jolted over a rough road until he reached Sing Sing Prison.

### Foreign Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The steamship Great Republic arrived to-night, with advices from Hong Kong to February 19, and Yokohama March 14. She spoke the steamship Japan on March 4 and signalled the China on March 17—all well. The passengers for New York are Mrs. A. D. Mitchell, R. McQueen, Alexander Buchanan, Captain Dammar, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Com. A. E. Brown, U. S. N.; albert Wilte, G. Vonderstein, E. D. Bruner, U. S. N.; H. E. Rhodes, U. S. N.; J. H. Chansey, U. S. N.; F. A. Beden, M. J. Brandier, S. Flicke, S. J. Breamas.

She brings for New York 91 packages of tea, 80 of silk, 4 of curiosities, 5 of opium, and 57 of merchandise.

The steamship Hermann was wrecked on February 13, on an unknown reef outside the harbor of Yokohama. Two hundred and seventy lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss, nothing whatever being saved. Mr. Chase, first officer of the White Water tender, was among the lost. The Hermann was under Japanese charter, and had 300 passengers for a port near Hakodadi.

The ship Zealand, from Middleburg for Batavia, with coal, was burned at sea. The passengers and crew were rescued by the Dutch ship Engel.

Arrangements have been made between Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon that hereafter all negotiations will be conducted with the central government, instead of the local authorities, and before war is inaugurated disputes must be referred to the home government. This gives great dissatisfaction, and the Hong Kong press cites the Swatow affair as a sufficient commentary on the first part of the stipulation.

The British gunboat Algerine has returned to Hong Kong from an unsuccessful search for the missing French man-of-war Le Mange, which left Saigon on November 1, and the loss of which is now looked upon as certain.

YOKOHAMA, March 4.—Exchange on London, 4s. 5½d. On Paris, 5f. 61c.

The United States steamer Ashuelot is in port. The ship John Norman has sailed for New York with 312,000 pounds of tea, and the barque Brilliant for Boston, with 228 454 pounds.

The Mikado arrived at Kioto on February 3, and was married on February 9.

A difficulty occured at Kioto, between the followers of Satsuma and Choisu, and it is reported that several streets were set on fire. The flames reached the palace of the Mikado, who fled to Osaka.

The reported assassination of the Governor of Osaka originated in the fact that a high official was murdered there.

Admiral Ennemoto celebrated the event of his taking entire possession of the island of Yesso by firing a salute of 101 guns from the fleet and batteries on shore. He also notified all the consuls of the formation of a provisional government, and the appointment of the necessary permanent officers. His forces are rapidly increasing, and it will be no easy matter for the Mikado to subdue him and retake the island.

The United States steamer Maumee is at Hiogo; the Aroostook was hourly expected there; the Oneida has sailed for Hong Kong.

The Chinese Catholic priests from the North report the Mahometan rebels in strong force on the road to Pekin, and predict the fall of the celestial empire within the year.

Mining at Chefoo is stagnant. Another missionary difficulty occurred at Foochow, and the assistance of a British gunboat was called in. Placards were posted about the city, calling on the people to rise and exterminate all the foreigners. An English fleet of three gunboats destroyed two villages near Swatow, because of an outrage by the Chinese on the gunboat Cockchafer. The Washington treaty of 1868 between the United States and China has been received at Shanghae, and will be delivered to Prince Kung at Pekin.

A meeting of merchants was held at Foochow in regard to tea difficulties, and resulted in the Viceroy, in concert with the trade committee, issuing a proclamation against the fraudulent conduct of teamen in false packing of cargoes.

The intelligence from Japan is meagre. Admiral Ennomoto is strongly fortifying his position near Volcano bay, intending to fight it out unless the Mikado complies with the demands of the exiled Keras that they shall return to the island of Yesso, and the late Tycoon be sent as their ruler. The ram Stonewall left Yokohama on March 3 for Yeddo, and will be immediately transferred to the Japanese Government.

ATHENS, March 27.—Photiades Bey, Turkish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, has arrived from Constantinople, and resumed amicable relations, in behalf of his Government, with the Grecian Government.

LONDON, March 28.—Advices received from Madrid announce it as almost certain that the Duke of Montpensier will be proclaimed King of Spain. It is further stated that he will arrive in Madrid within a fortnight, in the iron-clad Victoria, now lying in the harbor of Lisbon.

PARIS, March 27.—The *Gaulois* says that Napoleon has demanded an explanation of the King of Prussia in regard to the recent mobilization of troops in the western provinces.

HAVANA, March 27.—Dulce has appointed Mirabo Governor of Trinidad, in place of Palmo.

Intelligence received from Sagua states that a party of young Cubans had organized themselves into a military company, intending to join the insurgents. They were betrayed by one of their number, and all, including Meduro, the reputed leader, were imprisoned.

The Havana journals publish despatches from all parts of the island. The news is generally favorable to the Government.

Reports of several skirmishes between the troops and the rebels have been received.

HAVANA, March 27.—The report published here a few days ago that a heavy battle had been fought between the troops under Puello and the insurgents, in the Eastern Department at some point on the road from Remedios to Mororo, is untrue. The engagement was only a slight skirmish between the troops and eight hundred rebels.

The United States flagship Contoocook, Admiral Hoff commanding, has arrived from Key West.

The steamer Comercio has been armed and fitted out as a gunboat, and to-day sailed for Cardenas to intercept an expedition expected from Nassau.

The Peruvian monitors remained four days at Puerto Naranjo, four leagues from Gibara, during which time their crews were engaged in cutting wood for the purpose of supplying steam.

HAVANA, March 28.—The remainder of the passengers and crew of the steamship Commandtario have arrived at Cardenas. They denounce the purser and engineer as the leaders of the plot for securing the vessel.

Two men were killed and six were arrested in the streets of Havana for uttering seditious cries.

E. R. Codrington, American Consular Agent at Gibara, has been brought a prisoner to Havana.

Little business has been done during the past week, on account of the holidays.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 5 49 | MOON RISES..... 8 39
SUN SETS..... 6 21 | HIGH WATER..... 3 42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atalanta | London | New York | Mar. 8 |
| Ohio | Southampton | Baltimore | Mar. 11 |
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 13 |
| St. Laurent | Brest | New York | Mar. 13 |
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Mar. 13 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New York | Mar. 16 |
| Nevada | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 16 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 16 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 17 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Portland | Mar. 18 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westphalia | New York | Hamburg | Mar. 30 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 31 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 31 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | April 1 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | April 3 |
| Wm. Penn | New York | London | April 10 |

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Mexico | New York | Vera Cruz, etc | Mar. 30 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | April 1 |
| Ariel | New York | Aspinwall | April 1 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | April 3 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | April 5 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Gilbert Green, Wescott, Lynn, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs Newport, do.
Schr Reading RR No 47, Reed, Middletown, do.
Scur Jonathan May Neal, Portland, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwalk, do.
Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, Saco, do.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, New Haven, do.
Schr W. Carroll, McGee, Saco, do.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Evans, Providence, do.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Bristol do.
Schr Emilie and Jennie, Hewitt, Great Egg Harbor, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 70, Carroll, New Haven, Day, Huddell & Co
Str James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co
Str New York, Jones, Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barquentine Andross, Taylor, 46 days from Mesina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, from Porto Cabello, 8th inst., with coffee to John Dallett & Co.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to captain.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.
Steamship America, Virden, 12 hours from Cape Henlopen, having in tow brig Hermes, from Porto Cabello, and schr Ruth Shaw, from Cardenas. Reports having passed in the bay two brigs, names unknown; brig Isola, from Cardenas, and schr W. H. Tiers, from Charleston.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, from Liverpool Jan. 22, via Holyhead Feb. 18, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from Calbarien 11th inst., with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris. Left brig Nellie Mitchell, to sail 14th for Philadelphia
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 11th inst.
Ship S. Meeder, Mosher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.
Schr F. B. Cutting, Tyson, at Savannah 24th inst. from Liverpool, with 4950 sacks salt, and sailed same day for Philadelphia.
Ship John Barbour, Chapman, at Cardiff 9th inst., from Antwerp.
Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 27th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Willbank, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, has on board 733 bbls. rosin, 283 do. spirits turpentine, 126 bales cotton, 13 do. rags, 1 do. sheepskins, 1 do. wool, 125,000 feet pitch pine lumber, 4000 shingles, 61 empty ale casks, 5 bbls. flaxseed, and 5 pkgs. mdse.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 25th inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst., with 31 tons rice, 64 bales upland cotton, 7 bales rags, 55 bales domestics, 150 bbls rosin, 4 boxes wine, 1 box guns, 2 horses, and sundry pkgs.
Barque Diana, Michaels, for Philadelphia, was loading at Cardiff 13th inst.
Barque George Henry, Jenkins, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 11th inst.
Barque Evelina Schroeder, Pruetz, from Clyde for Philadelphia, at Lamlash 11th inst.
Barque Scandia, Bockell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 11th inst.
Barque Cora Henderson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 11th inst.
Barque Blair Athol, Haynes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, Eng., 11th inst.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, at Lucea 27th ult., for Philadelphia in 5 days.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Worthington, and Annie May, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.
Schrs Bela, Brown, and S. S. Sickmore, Barter, were loading at Charleston, 25th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, at Boston 26th inst., from Charleston.
Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds, and Daniel Brittain, Saunders, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, sailed for Philadelphia from Dighton, 26th inst.
Schr D. C. Foyd, Wheeden, sailed for Philadelphia from New Bedford, 25th inst.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 24th inst.
Schrs J. B. Austin, Austin; E. B. Emery, Clayton; J. E. Pratt, Nickerson; J. M. Vance, Burge; A. P. Avery, Ryan; Lena Hunter, Perry; A. B. Crabtree, Joy; H. L. Salght, Staight; J. G. Babcock, Smith; L. S. Lovering, Carson; J. S. Hewitt, Ross; Mary Riley, Riley; L. & A. Babcock, Babcock; T. G. Small, Smith; and Mary G. Farr, Maloy, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr William F. Garrison, Morris, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.


## LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 0. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 CULL ON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

## ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S, ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 4 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 10 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygeinic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMPSON, 11 25wfm6m No. 259 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 25§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

## CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anything further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store, No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 8§ No. 434 RACE Street

## MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office, 3 19 1m

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 21§

## BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 11f

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 4 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, 2 23§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, meals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 23 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sails from pier 46 North River, as follows—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3, at 11 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 6, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 20, at 12 noon
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 46, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| to London | 105 | to London | 40 |
| to Paris | 115 | to Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE, Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | 30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PERRIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAY, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 2 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 80 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. E. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 8 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co., 3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

## AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by

T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 1f Delanco, N. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 3220 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, 8 2 Superintendent.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 138 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 6§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 138 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 6§

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 28 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3


## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK AND MAX STRAKOSCH KELLOGG ITALIAN OPERA COMPANIES,
Commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st March, 1869.
GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT
On WEDNESDAY EVENING 31st March.
First time in Philadelphia, DONIZETTI'S OPERA in three acts,
BELISARIO
With Madame AGATHA STATES, Sigs. BOETTI ORLANDINI Etc. Etc.
THURSDAY—German Opera—MARTHA.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 2d and 3d April.
The last New York Operatic Sensation Meyerbeer's Spectacular Opera

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869.


### The Spanish Throne.

A CABLE telegram from London announces that it is now almost certain that the Duke de Montpensier will be proclaimed King of Spain. We stated several months ago that this was the most probable sequel of the revolution in that country, and subsequent events have tended to confirm this theory. Spain is scarcely prepared for republicanism, and the best government her people can reasonably hope for is a wise and prudent constitutional monarchy. If she must have a king, the position, character and antecedents of the Duke indicate that he would make as good a monarch as she can select. If Isabella had a just right to rule, according to monarchical ideas, which she forfeited by misconduct, and if this forfeiture applied to her children as well as herself, then unquestionably the wife of the Duke de Montpensier, as the sister of Isabella, is the true claimant to the throne, and there is but a slight violation of the rules of succession, in this instance, involved in the transfer to the husband of the rights of the wife. England got over a somewhat similar difficulty after the expulsion of James II, by legalizing the joint reign of William and Mary, the latter as the daughter of the exiled King, being the true heir, but the former possessing too much character and power to willingly consent to play the part of a Prince Albert. While good loyal Spaniards can therefore accept the Duke de Montpensier without qualms of conscience, the antagonists of Isabella can be consoled with the fact that he will be bound, as her successor, to oppose her favorites, and that he was one of the victims of her tyranny, for in the summer of 1868 he was expelled, together with his family, from the dominions of Spain, by the deposed Queen. At the time of this expulsion he published, on behalf of his wife and himself, a protest which at once disclaimed connection with conspiracies and with the obnoxious policy pursued by Isabella. In this document he said:—"If unhappy Spain is now passing through a difficult situation—*which we deplore with all our hearts*—we are not the generating cause." Aside from his imposing family connections, and his reputed skill as a soldier and statesman, the Duke de Montpensier is reported to be a man of great wealth, and he would scarcely be a true scion of the House of Orleans if he did not adroitly employ the arts of corruption at a juncture like that formed by the recent course of events in Spain.

The people of the United States are more deeply interested in the bearing of Montpensier's election upon the Cuban question than its direct influence upon the Spaniards. If he could be peacefully installed, without a sign of resistance, the prospects of the Cuban patriots would be injured; but we must wait for future developments to see how patiently Spain will submit to the proposed exchange of the descendant of Louis Philippe for the abandoned daughter of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty.

### Our Coal Fields.

In the recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we find important information concerning the mining interests and mineral resources of the American continent. The facts here given concerning the various coal fields are of special interest to the people of Pennsylvania. Those already developed are six in number, with the following locations and areas:—

The Allegheny Field, contiguous to the Allegheny range, with an area of 59,976 square miles;

The Northern Field, lying entirely within the limits of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and embracing 13,000 square miles;

The Central Field, in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, having an area of 50,000 square miles;

The Western Field, located in Missouri, and covering 45,000 square miles;

The New England Field, in which anthracite coal is found to some extent, but not in remunerative quantities;

The Arcadian Field, situated in British America, and having an area of 2200 square miles; and

The Pacific Slope Field, containing about 6000 square miles, as yet very imperfectly developed.

Of all these the most important is the Allegheny, with its aggregate area of 59,976 square miles, and extending from Lock Haven, in this State, to Alabama. It has a length of about 875 miles, and varies in width from 30 to 180 miles, being distributed among the following States:—

| | Sq. Miles. | | Sq. Miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 12,656 | Kentucky | 10,000 |
| Ohio | 12,000 | Tennessee | 3,700 |
| Maryland | 550 | Alabama | 4,900 |
| Virginia and West Virginia | 15,000 | Georgia | 170 |

The total production of the entire Allegheny coal field in 1864 was 9,078,708 tons, Pennsylvania yielding more than one-half of the whole, Ohio about one-ninth, and West Virginia about one-fourteenth only, although it is claimed by the Commissioner that the latter State embraces the richest and, owing to its numerous navigable streams, the most available portion of the entire field.

The Commissioner indulges in some comparative figures, to show the almost incalculable value of our coal formations. He estimates that the amount of coal used every year in England for the purpose of propelling machinery generates a productive force equal to the combined labor of 66,000,000 men; while, if the entire product of the English coal fields were turned into the same channel, it would generate a force equal to the labor of 400,000,000 men! The area of the American coal fields being thirty-three times as great as that of England, our readers can easily take away their breath by going through the process of multiplication, and contemplating the result as the possible achievement of American industry when our population approaches in density the almost limitless extent of our resources.

### Fraudulent Bounty Claims—Important New Legislation.

THE Second Auditor of the Treasury recently sent to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of a clerk who had visited Memphis for the purpose of investigating alleged fraudulent practices of the claim agents of that region, in preparing applications for the pay and bounty of colored troops. This document contains many startling disclosures, and recites a series of well-attested facts, which prove that perjury and fraud have been systematically and freely resorted to to plunder the Government; and it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that the men capable of these crimes are as ready to rob the pretended representatives of the soldiers as the nation. The author of the report, who carried with him to Tennessee one hundred applications for bounty in behalf of widows, found that they were nearly all fraudulent, and that the testimony by which they were supported was extracted either from ignorant witnesses, who did not understand the full force of their pretended statements, or from hired perjurers, who have sworn to an array of facts utterly beyond their knowledge. A scheme is on foot to provide by these rascally agencies a widow's claim for pension for every deceased colored soldier, and the superserviceable perjurers have already manufactured a host of wives and minor children who exist only in their fertile imaginations.

If there is any crime in the calendar which deserves condign punishment, it is the offense exposed in this report, and no pains should be spared to bring the villains who thus practise upon the bounty of the Government to justice. As similar frauds, especially in connection with the colored troops of other portions of the South are of not unfrequent occurrence, additional legislation seems to be necessary as well as the vigorous action of courts, juries, and jailors. In view of this necessity, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced in the Senate, on Friday last, a bill providing that "the accounting officers of the Treasury and Pay Department, charged with the settlement and payment of soldiers' bounties, shall be directed to pay, or cause to be paid, the sums found due to the soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to any claim agent, or upon any power of attorney whatever." We have not yet seen a complete copy of this bill, but it seems well calculated to deprive the unprincipled thieves who steal from the tax-payers with one hand and from the soldiers or their representatives with the other, of the principal motive for a continuance of their nefarious trade.

The whole subject is worthy of the careful attention of Congress. The generous provision made by the Government fer the heroes of the war, or their families, cannot be too sacredly guarded; and it is a matter of regret and reproach that under all our pension laws far too large a share of the treasure nominally granted as the reward of patriotism has found its way into the pockets of scheming agents. Any new legislation that can grant additional protection to the nation and its defenders should be promptly adopted.

AN EDUCATIONAL ITEM.—We have before us the annual catalogues of three of the most prominent educational institutions in the country. That of the University of Michigan, which still ranks the first in the United States in point of numbers, shows 1114 students in attendance during the current year, of whom 422 are attached to the department of arts, 358 to that of medicine and surgery, and 342 to that of law. The list of professors and other instructors numbers thirty-three. Although the new university founded by Ezra Cornell's liberality is not yet fairly in working order, the annual catalogue contains the names of 388 students, 251 being in the department of science, letters, and arts in general; and 159 in that of special arts and sciences. The faculty is not yet complete, twelve professorships being yet vacant, but thirty-two positions in the faculty have already been filled, twenty-six with resident professors and six with non-resident professors and lecturers. Among the resident professors occurs the name of Goldwin Smith, the distinguished English historian and statesman, who has accepted the professorship of English constitutional history. The College of New Jersey, which has, as yet, established no professional school in its connection, numbers 280 students, and seventeen professors and instructors.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.—A report on brigandage in the old Neapolitan Kingdom shows that in the district of Naples, with a population of rather less than 3,500,000, there had been 43,737 offenses in 1863, and 57,030 in 1868, showing an increase of more than 13,000. In three other districts, of which the joint population is a little less than that of the Naples district, the crimes in 1863 were 35,738, and in 1868 57,626, an increase of nearly 22,000. Comparing Italy with France, it appears that in the latter country, in 1866, 3606 persons accused of crimes were sent for judgment, out of a population of more than 38,000,000. The population of the Neapolitan provinces was 6,785,000, and the criminals sent for judgment were 9725! In proportion to their respective populations, the Neapolitan provinces had fourteen times as many persons brought to trial for crimes as France.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS IN 1874 AND 1882.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Staff Commander Davis read a paper on "Antartic Expeditions and the Transit of Venus." With regard to the transit of Venus, Commander Davis said the great interest attached to it was owing to the data it afforded for determining the exact distance between the sun and the earth, with regard to which there was an estimated error of 4,000,000 miles. As this transit took place only once or twice in a century, it was necessary for astronomical purposes to make hay while the sun shines. Within a comparatively brief space of time there would be two transits of Venus—one in 1874 and another in 1882. The value to be attached to the latter transit was the chief object of the paper. There were two methods by which this transit could be effectually observed:—First, by absolute longitudes from four stations—one for acceleration by parallax, and one for retardation for the ingress and the same for the egress; for as the planet took about six hours to cross the sun's disc, there were but few places from which both the ingress and egress could be observed, having due consideration for parallatic value. For this method accurate determinations of longitude were necessary—an error of one second of time would vitiate the result. The other method was by observing both ingress and egress from two stations, one for acceleration by parallax, the other for retardation; and the great advantage of this method over the other was that the accurate determination of longitude was not an absolute necessity.

In the transit of Venus in 1882, one such station was to be found in the North American colonies, and the other could only be obtained in a high southern latitude. The *modus operandi* suggested that two vessels with steam—the hydraulic propeller being suggested as the mode of applying the steam power—should leave England about June, 1881, having on board the equipment, in men and instruments, for observing the transit by the two methods—that was for three observatories. On the passage out, two of these parties, with their instruments, should be landed on the selected stations for the first method, and at once commence moon observations for the determination of the longitude, whilst the vessels proceeded to Hobarton, from which place they would finally start for the South in the latter end of December, and striking out in longitude about 165 degrees east, endeavor to make Balleny Island, and, keeping well to the westward, take the pack and work through it towards South Victoria, and then skirt the coast along as closely as possible; for, although in the Erebus and Terror they did not see the appearance of an harbor, it was just possible a different season might open one up. Proceeding south past Possession Island, in latitude 73¾, and failing to find a harbor or suitable place of landing on that island, to return at once to Possession Island, and land the party, with huts, instruments, and provisions for two years, the ships returning north, and after refitting, separate and proceed to the two stations at which parties had been landed on the passage out, and after supplying the wants of the observatories, and seeing all in a fair training for observing the transit, leave and repair to Hobarton to prepare for proceeding again south, and starting about the same time as the previous year, pick up the southern party, and on the return the other parties, and return to England.

The author suggested the necessity of educating the men who were to take part in this expedition by sending them, in the first instance, to the Arctic regions, as he confessed that when he went first to the Antarctic he should have preferred to return back if he had had the choice. In conclusion, the author dwelt on the necessity of England maintaining her glory as a pioneer of discovery.

GERMAN LITERATURE.—The number of weekly, monthly, and quarterly journals and magazines in every department of science literature, and art (exclusive of dailies), published in the German language in Germany, Switzerland, and the German part of Austria, according to the published statistics of the last half of 1867 and the first half of 1868, amount to 883. If we calculate an average edition of 6000 copies for each periodical, etc., we have an annual circulation of 5,298,000 copies of periodical literature, or about one copy for every eighth German-speaking inhabitant. The number of books, pamphlets, etc., in every department of science, art, and literature—not the number of copies printed of each work, but the number of so many separate and distinct works—published during the year 1867, amount to 9855; and in 1868 the number will reach about 12,000. If we calculate an average edition of 7000 copies for each work, we have an average circulation in 1867-68 of from 68,985,000 to 84,000,000 copies, or about two copies for every German-speaking inhabitant. It must be remembered, however that about one-fourth of these publications are exported to France, England, Holland, and the United States, so that the average number of works for each inhabitant will be somewhat reduced.

DRUNKENNESS has been reduced to statistics by a St. Louis physician, who makes the following statements in reference to the subject, after a great deal of laborious research:—"Taking the population of this country at 40,000,000, of 300 men 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately but not to intoxication; 50 are ephemeral drinkers; 25 drink periodically, called "spreeing;" and 3 are habitual inebriates. To every 178 who drink, 3 are confirmed inebriates; 25 are periodical drinkers; 50 are ephemeral drinkers. One confirmed inebriate to every 59½ men. Of 700 women, 699 never taste alcoholics of any kind; 30 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirits; 36 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodically, and 3 are habitual inebriates. Predominance in confirmed inebriates among the sexes: 3 men in every 178; 3 women in every 100; 1 confirmed inebriate to every 33 1-3 of women. Fewer women drink than men, but a larger proportion of them become habitual drinkers. Debauch drinkers rarely become habitual, but periodical drinkers; the latter rarely become habitual drinkers, as the violence of their drinking is too great, and leads to disgusting satiety, and hence to intervals of sobriety."

PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.—The report of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway shows the total receipts for 1868 to have been $8,041,189 70, against $7,342,125 96 for 1867. Quarterly dividends are ready to be awarded to the amount of ten per cent., with a surplus left. The liabilities of the road amount to $26 870 75. The total tonnage transported on the road during 1868 amounted to 1,569,052 tons, of which 886 981 tons were local, and 622,071 foreign, or competition tonnage. The increase of tonnage over 1867 was thirty and seventenths per cent.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—A few years past several European countries have directed considerable attention to the manufacture of sugar from beet roots. Last year 220,000 tons were made in France, 165 in Germany; 97,500 in Russia; 92,500 in Austria; 32,500 in Belgium; 18,000 in Poland and Sweden; and 7500 tons in Holland. Some English capitalists are making extensive arrangements for the manufacture of beet root sugar, while the French Government is doing all in its power to stimulate it. Many assert that beet sugar is clearer than cane sugar, and because of this and other reasons is preferable to the latter.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S "EVENING WITH THE POETS," HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869. Secured Seats, Fifty Cents, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secure seats on this occasion. 3 25 4t*

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street. The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel, designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs. All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 25 7t A prize offered for the best original picture. Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869. CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 3 23 6t City Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted. By order of the Board. 3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN, 3 27 6t No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11, 1869. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 15th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 11 thstu9t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARCH 27, 1869. NOTICE. One thousand Sparrows having been imported from Europe by the city, and distributed among the Public Squares for the purpose of destroying the worms and other insects which infest them, Citizens are earnestly requested to lend their assistance in preventing persons from molesting or wantonly injuring them. DANIEL M. FOX, 3 27 2t Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 3 20 16 F. H. JACKSON Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 618 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. 3 24 w1m*] FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or Brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf9

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purely almost immaculate. 3 3 mwf]

HANG THE WINTER COAT!

Good-bye winter overcoat,
Hanging on the peg;
No more use for you;
Stay there, I beg!
Faithful friend you've been to me,
All the winter long;
Good-bye, overcoat,
Thick, warm, and strong.

Good-bye, winter overcoat,
Bright shines the sun;
Milder the weather is;
Your work is done,
Hanging in the closet, there,
Peacefully stay,
I want a lighter overcoat
For such a pleasant day.

Good-bye, winter overcoat;
Here is just the thing;
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Overcoats for Spring!
Overcoats for short men,
Overcoats for tall,
Light and stylish overcoats
At GREAT BROWN HALL.

Over and over, and over again, and over all your other clothes, you need, moreover, a stylish Spring Overcoat. We have just the thing for the present spring; all styles; lowest prices; come and try on your Spring Coat.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A NEW ERA IN THE PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869,

JOHN WANAMAKER

WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS A FINEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

THE LARGE BROWNSTONE BUILDINGS

(FORMERLY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S),

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE ABOVE DAY WITH AN

EXPOSITION

OF THE FIRST STOCK OF ELEGANT GARMENTS AND PIECE GOODS FOR

CUSTOM WORK.

This stock has been for some time preparing in New York and our own city, and will embrace all the

FINEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS & HOME MANUFACTURES,

In the piece, for orders and ready-made in a FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING than ever before sold in Philadelphia.

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC INVITED TO EXAMINE

The Ladies will be interested in the

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE. 3 27tf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 2 5 mwf] PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE. NO SUMMER VACATION. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION. 3 29 3t4p

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J. BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7. For circulars apply to REV. T. W. CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The First-class Iron Steamship VOLUNTEER, Captain Jones, will sail from line's Pier, 34 EAST RIVER, New York, on SATURDAY, April 3. Freight received and through bills of lading given at line's Philadelphia Pier, 19 NORTH WHARVES, up to THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, at very low rates. Insurance in New York offices at lowest rates. For freight or further information apply at line's office, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES. 3 29 4t JOHN F. OHL.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 3

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Taylor & Farley Organs only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3] No. 914 CHESNUT Street

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 2 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

LUMBER.

LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 19 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL. SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET TO No. 530 MARKET Street AND No. 523 MINOR Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF Brooks' Normal Series of Aritametics. Raub's Spellers. Fewsmith's Grammars. Peterson's Familiar Science. Bouvier's Astronomy. Hillside's Geology. Sheppard's Constitution. Fairbanks' Book-keeping. Pelton's Outline Maps. Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc. Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12tp

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET, 3 29 mwf3t4p] PHILADELPHIA. All Books sold RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE BEST HORSE BOOK. THE HORSE In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease. BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE AND HARVEY. With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, $2·50. This day published by PORTER & COATES, MARBLE BUILDING, No. 822 CHESNUT Street. All Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices 3 22 mwf6t

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1869. W. D. CUTLER, Esq.:—Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Cutler, for manufacture from Codfish. Very respectfully, ELISHA FOOTE, Commissioner of Patents.

TRADE MARK

EXAMINER'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of invention IS AWARDED TO CUTLER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected. B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner. This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 531 COLUMBIA Avenue, manufacture their DESICCATED CODFISH. For sale by all good grocers. WARNER, RHODES & CO., WATER and CHESNUT Streets, General Agents. None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted. 3 29 6t

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the combined Maretzek and Strakosch Italian and German Opera Troupe will open on Wednesday evening in Donizetti's opera of *Belisario*. On Thursday *Martha* will be given, and on Friday and Saturday Meyerbeer's opera of *Il Prophete*, in which Madame La Grange will appear in the *role* of "Fides." The season is limited to nine nights and two matinees, and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear in *Faust*, *Crispino e la Comare*, *Don Giovanni*, and *Fra Diavolo*. Madame La Grange and Miss Kellogg will both sail for Europe shortly, and the former will probably never return, while Miss Kellogg expects to remain several years. The price of subscription tickets for the nine nights is $12, and we are pleased to hear that they are selling rapidly.

AT THE ARCH the new comedy by a member of the Philadelphia bar, entitled *Women Rule*, will be produced this evening.

On Thursday Mrs. Thayer will have a benefit, when the comedy of *Everybody's Friend*, with Mr. Craig as "Major Wellington de Boots," will be given; also, *Domestic Economy* and *Romeo and Juliet*. Mrs. Thayer ought to have a full house on this occasion.

On Saturday evening Mr. Adam Everly will have his benefit, and will present the drama of *Strathmore* and the comedy of *Helping Hands*. Mr. Everly is a refined and intellectual actor, and although he has been upon the stage but a short time, he has already established himself in the favor of the public. The bill for next Saturday night is a strong one, and there is no doubt but that the theatre will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

AT THE WALNUT the London burlesque combination, consisting of Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore will appear for the first time in America in their original *roles* in Burnard's extravaganza of *Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel*. This piece will be placed upon the stage in handsome style. The performance will commence with the drama of *Miriam's Curse*, in which Mr. Rogers and Miss Lizzie Willmore will appear.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with a variety of attractions and improvements, will enter upon the third week of its successful course this evening. This entertainment is very attractive, and it promises to run for an unlimited number of weeks.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will commence an engagement this evening. The entertainment will present a great variety of attractive features, including the musical performances of Mr. Obrey upon a number of curious instruments.

AT THE AMERICAN an interesting variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, who will be assisted by a number of prominent artists.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will give a reading from the poets to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall.

## CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from* $6 *upwards. Call and examine.*

*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY,
BUT EVERY DAY,

Polite and gentlemanly salesmen, *thoroughly educated in the business*, are paying every attention to customers, strangers and others who call to purchase or examine the unapproachable assortment of Spring Clothing, now open, for sale by CHARLES STOKES & CO., CONTINENTAL HOTEL Building, No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY,
BUT EVERY DAY,

The click of the cutters' shears is heard in the busy customer department, where the *first artists in the country* are fashioning those elegant garments so eagerly sought after by gentlemen of taste and refinement in this city and elsewhere.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY,
BUT EVERY DAY,

Is displayed for the inspection of the public counters heaped with choice styles of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND FINE READY MADE CLOTHING of all colors, kinds, and fashions suitable for the present season. *Our clothing is made in* PHILADELPHIA, *under our personal superintendence.*

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY,
BUT EVERY DAY,

Crowds flock to No. 824 CHESNUT Street, convinced that though the establishment "*is not big*" *enough to accommodate the whole city at once*, yet it is well stocked with such goods as will satisfy the most fastidious or economical in clothing.

*We challenge honorable competition.*

COME! COME! COME!
NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY.
ADMISSION FREE.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The sudden changes of spring often intensify these complaints by checking the perspiratory action by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores of the body, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS; a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay; and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TAILORING AN ART.—William H. Taylor, No. 132 S. Fourth street, has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed,
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN

Have now opened after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store.

ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

## MARRIED.

DUGAN—MARTIN.—March 7, 1869, at the Parsonage of Radnor Baptist Church, by Rev. William H. Dalbey, Mr. JAMES H. DUGAN, of Chester county, and Miss ELLEN MARTIN, of Montgomery county, Pa.

LYONS—ASHTON.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. G. Washington German, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM O. LYONS to Mrs. MARY C. ASHTON.

## DIED.

AHERN.—On the 28th instant, EUGENE AHERN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 S. Tenth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DOYLE.—At Frankford, on Saturday, March 27, 1869, JOHN W. DOYLE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Washington Fire Company, of Frankford, and the stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 148 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FURMAN.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. AMANDA S. FURMAN, wife of E. W. Furman, and daughter of Mr. Benjamin Talley, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 706 Ulrick street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HANSELL.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM T. HANSELL, son of George J. and Emma P. Hansell, aged 14 months.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. H. Jamison, De Kalb street, Norristown. **

HUGHES.—On the 29th instant, ALICE E., wife of Isaac W. Hughes, M. D., and daughter of the late Charles G. Donnel.

The remains will be taken to Sunbury for interment, on Wednesday evening, at 10 o'clock. **


AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
Proprietor,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

CIGARS.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.

FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows—

"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

WANTS.
A LAWYER, WITH A LARGE LAW Library and three connecting rooms, desires to unite with another Lawyer in occupying the same. Good location. Address M. E. C., "Telegraph" Office. 2 24wfm3t*

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

FOR THE LADIES.
OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL MAKE AN
EXPOSITION
OF
PARIS AND AMERICAN MADE
MANTILLAS
AND
WALKING SUITS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

CARD.
J. M. H. begs to state that he will offer at this opening an assortment in the above articles which, for ELEGANCE IN STYLE AND FINISH has no equal in any American city. 3 27 2t

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteli, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 225 3m

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF
JOUVIN KID GLOVES
IN ELEGANT SHADES.
Lavender, Slate, Violet, Lilac, Wine, Blue, Green, Etc. Etc.
Also, ELEGANT BLACK SILKS. 3 25 thsm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE
BRIDAL SILVER.
CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 thm PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite especial attention to their large stock of
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
Fine Vest Chains and Leontines,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 24 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 22 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
Have now open a choice assortment of
Silk and Linen Poplinettes.
Black and White Stripes,
Blue and White Stripes,
Green and White Stripes,
Purple and White Stripes.
Black and White Line Plaids.
Blue and White Line Plaids.
Green and White Line Plaids.
Purple and White Line Plaids.
Buff and Black Line Plaids.
Black and White Solid Plaids.
Blue and White Solid Plaids.
Green and White Solid Plaids.
Black and Grey Stripes.
Plain Greys, extra fine quality.
Plain Silk Poplinettes,
30 inches wide, in Steel Greys, Silver Greys, Browns, Tans, and Violets.
A choice assortment of
Fine Lyons Striped Silks, in Plain and Satin Stripes.
Fine Lyons Poult de Soies, in New Spring Shades.
Handsome Greens, Blues, and Violets.
A Large Stock of Black Gro Grains.
We have one of the largest, best and cheapest stocks of Fine Black Gro Grain Silks in the city.
Good Qualities Gro Grains, $1·87 to $2·50.
Superior Qualities Gro Grains at $2·75 to $3.
Fine Lyons Gro Grains, $3 to $9·50.
We guarantee any Gro Grains that we sell to be all silk, and free from any mixture of Cotton or Linen.
Novelties in Silk and Wool Poplins for Suits.
Novelties in Satin Striped Poplins.
Striped Poplins of Every Variety & Quality.
A large and varied stock of fine and medium DRESS GOODS of this season's importation, embracing all the
Very Latest Novelties
That can be found in the New York and Philadelphia markets, all which will be sold [1t
At the Lowest Market Prices.

MOURNING GOODS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
Black Battiste Laine,
Black Mohair Tamise,
Black Cachemire Poplin,
Black Hernanis, 31 cents up,
Black Alpacas, Mohairs,
Mourning Prints, Ginghams,
Mourning Black Silks, Etc.
N. B.—Our stock is large, active, desirable, and fresh. Our aim is to sell good goods only, not for as much as we can, but at the smallest possible profit. 1 7 fsm

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.
Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
Silks, Grenadines, Poplins, Etc.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY fo CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

LOVE, BLACK & CO.,
No 212 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
BELKNAP COTTONADES,
DIAMOND SILK MIXED
AND NEW SPRING CASSIMERES,
3 20smw5t5p COATINGS, LINENS, ETC.

MANTILLA OPENING.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
PARIS MANTILLAS AND DRESSES
ALSO,
WALKING SUITS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND MATERIALS
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT Street, Above Broad.
IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL FULL IMPORTATION OF
BRETTLE'S BRITISH HOSIERY,
(THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED), WE HAVE ALL THE
BEST MAKES OF GERMAN HOSIERY,
INCLUDING THOSE OF
THE CELEBRATED HECKER'S,
ENABLING US TO MEET THE WANTS OF ALL PURCHASERS OF
DESIRABLE HOSIERY AT MODERATE PRICES.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Dyr's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in LOCUST Street, below Sixteenth. Address T. J. W., Telegraph Office. 3 29 4t*

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE House at CHESNUT HILL. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT, No. 418 WALNUT Street. 3 17 wfmst*

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu3m5p No 816 CHESNUT Street.

### Women as Clerks in Washington.

SERIOUS CHARGES BY A WOMAN.

The *Independent* says:—"We publish the following letter, bearing the signature of a woman—a clerk in the Treasury Department—though we have no personal acquaintance with her. If her statements are true, they should arrest the attention of the public; if false, let them be exposed:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. D., March 19, 1869.—In the last number of the *Independent* I noticed a paragraph stating that the compensation of the women employed in the departments at Washington was about to be made the same as that paid to men; and as a woman, and an employé of the Government, I trust there can be no objection against my expressing my views regarding the subject.

"The masses of women at the present time employed in the departments are not possessed of very brilliant clerical abilities. On the contrary, very many of them have scarcely education enough to tell the day of the week by a counting-house calendar; and they owe their appointments and continuance in office to their personal advantages. When a man receives an appointment to a clerkship he is obliged to appear before a board of departmental officers, and undergo an examination; and although the examination is not so strict as that imposed on the graduating class of a New England college, it is so difficult that not one woman in a hundred could pass it satisfactorily.

"I, for one, claim that women—educated women, of course—are as competent to perform brain labor as men; but I do most emphatically object to having girls in their teens, with no other recommendation than a pretty face or a pretty foot, place themselves on an intellectual par with men and women of education.

"I am sorry to make the confession, but the truth forces it, that the departments are filled with females—crowded, I may say, with those who serve the Government in no other way except to embarrass the public officials in the discharge of their duties. I could furnish the names of scores and scores of women, whom the heads of departments have tried to get rid of for months and years, as being utterly worthless, yet have been unable to do so owing to outside influences. I could furnish the names of scores of women who do not perform an hour's work per diem for the Government; not in every instance because they are unwilling, but because they do not have the work—there being too many engaged in the same labor. In the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, for instance, one-third of the force employed would be quite sufficient to perform the labor. This is no speculation on my part. I know whereof I affirm.

"In the Post Office Department the law provides for fifty female clerks, and desks are arranged for that number; yet ex-Postmaster-General Randall appointed one hundred and five. During the two weeks immediately prior to his exit he appointed thirty female clerks; and for what reason heaven only knows, since nearly one-fifth of those already employed had nothing to do—nay, not even a seat in the office. I can conceive of no earthly object Randall had in appointing these women, unless it was to embarrass his successor.

"In conclusion, I hold that women who are competent to perform the same labor as men should receive the same compensation, and be subject to the same conditions, for violating which they should be dismissed.

"Every woman employed should be subjected to the same examination as men, and personal beauty or laxity of morals ought not to be a recommendation, as is too often the case. The examining board should be women. In order to prevent corruption in all bureaus where women are employed, there should be female auditors. I have an instance in my mind where one malicious woman-clerk caused the removal of some five or six faithful men, simply because they refused to lend money to her husband (?), a worthless blackguard, who never paid his debts. I am happy to state that the auditor who made these removals has just resigned and gone to the West.

"Congress or the President ought to afford us some protection, if they allow us to occupy offices. We ought not to be insulted by having the paramours and mistresses of members of Congress forced upon us, and be obliged to tolerate their society day by day. Let Mr. Boutwell clean out the riffraff and the pollution of his department. Let him appoint moral and competent women; then let us be paid according to our merits. Such is the earnest prayer of every honest woman-clerk.

"HANNAH TYLER."

### Absinthe and Alcohol.

Some interesting experiments have lately been made in Paris with the view of determining and comparing the effects of absinthe and of pure alcohol. We do not wish to give unnecessary offense to a large, and perhaps, in some respects estimable class of persons; but the most fitting subject for these experiments was thought to be—a pig! A man in a state of intoxication has often been compared to a pig; and it is said that a pig under the influence either of absinthe or of pure alcohol—a guinea-pig, but a pig all the same—exhibits precisely the same symptoms as an intoxicated man. A question had arisen as to whether the pernicious effects known to be exercised by the liquor called absinthe were due to the essence of wormwood, from which it derives its flavor and its name, or to the spirit which enters so largely into its composition. Absinthe drinkers maintained that their beloved stimulant was not injurious if taken in moderation, and that, taken in excess, it did neither more nor less harm than brandy or any other preparation of alcohol. The medical profession were of a contrary opinion, and several mad doctors (significant testimony!) adduced cases in which insanity, they declared, could be directly traced to an immoderate indulgence in absinthe, or, to use the technical word by which the irresistible passion is expressed, "Absinthomania."

Several books and pamphlets have lately been published on what has been dignified by the title of "La Question d'Absinthe;" but, as generally happens in such discussions, no one has been convinced. The enemies of absinthe prove it to be poison. The "absinthers," or devotees of absinthe, say that it is at least a very agreeable poison, and that it does not kill quicker than any other intoxicating liquor. Some three or four years ago the drinkers of absinthe seemed really to have been alarmed by the numerous and persistent attacks made upon their favorite refreshment. Perhaps the rumored approach of cholera made them reflect. At all events, absinthe was, for a time, all but banished from the boulevards—to be replaced, it is true, by a much stronger, though perhaps less brain-exciting, liquor known as "bitter." After a time, however, the lovers of absinthe returned to the poison of their predilection; and a champion appeared from among them who boldly—perhaps we should say recklessly—asserted that the beverage, which is known to have been the favorite one of Gustave Planché, perhaps the soundest of modern French critics, and of Alfred de Musset, certainly the most brilliant of all French poets, is a very estimable beverage indeed, which, fairly used, does much more good than harm. To be sure, Alfred de Musset's end was tragic enough; but it is by no means certain that it ought to be attributed to absinthe rather than to any other strong drink. Balzac, in his "Essay on Modern Stimulants," confines himself to wine, coffee, and tobacco, and, by a strange omission, makes no mention of absinthe. But the champion of absinthe has borrowed from Balzac his short and easy method of testing stimulants; and he devotes one of the most curious chapters in his book to the "experiences of an absinthe drinker," who, it appears, went to a café on the Boulevard Montmartre, and deliberately drank four glasses of the mixture; for absinthe, we need hardly say, must be taken with water. After his first glass the absinthe drinker was supremely happy, and felt that his intellectual power had been increased tenfold. Here, of course, he should have stopped. However, in the cause of science, he repeated the dose and then took a third and a fourth glass, until, at last, instead of feeling supremely happy, he became "dull, heavy, silent, and morose." He wandered about, and at last found himself seated on a bench in one of the outer boulevards. After that he had "a vague notion" that he went into a low restaurant, ate some duck stewed with turnips, walked about for a couple of hours, and, finally, "with a dead eye, a heavy heart, and a tottering gait," got home and went to bed. This condition had been brought about by four very small glasses of absinthe, and it is asked by the absinthe drinkers' critics whether four very small glasses of brandy could have produced the same effect, more especially the "vague notion."

It appears that until 1864 the belief that there was nothing injurious in absinthe except the alcohol was general enough. In that year, however, a mad doctor named Marcé communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he demonstrated that the essence of wormwood was contained in the liquor called absinthe in the proportion of twenty grammes of essence to 100 litres of alcohol, and argued that this essence had a peculiarly injurious effect on the brain. In 1867 a petition was presented to the Senate, praying that the sale of absinthe might be absolutely forbidden. Nothing came of it; and now the "question of absinthe" has been once more brought forward by two physicians, MM. Magnan and Bouchereau, who, for the first time, have made regular scientific experiments with the questionable stuff. The object of the experimentalists was to show what the effect of pure alcohol would be on a guinea-pig, and what the effect of absinthe. With this view they placed a guinea-pig under a glass case with a saucer full of essence of wormwood by his side, another guinea-pig being placed under another glass case with a saucer full of alcohol. The guinea-pig, who, so to say, was being "treated" with absinthe, sniffed at the fumes, and for a few moments seemed, like the absinthe drinker before mentioned, "supremely happy." Gradually, however, he became heavy and dull, and at last fell on his side, agitating his limbs convulsively, foaming at the mouth, and presenting all the signs of epilepsy. The same epileptic symptoms were manifested on the part of a cat and a rabbit who, in a similar manner, were made to inhale the fumes of absinthe. On the other hand, the guinea-pig who was forced to get intoxicated with pure alcohol behaved like an ordinary drunkard. He became lively, then reeled about, and at last lay down and fell into a heavy sleep.

These experiments will, probably, have no effect whatever in diminishing the sale of absinthe; but that absinthe produces results other and more injurious than those brought about by pure alcohol seems to have been clearly demonstrated.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### The Miseries of Reconstructed Paris.

M. JULES FAVRE ON THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

The renovation, reconstruction, Hausmannization of Paris has again and again been severely criticized from almost every point of view, but never with so much effect as by M. Jules Favre in his speech of the 6th instant in the Corps Législatif. Close observers have remarked as a singular coincidence that whenever a new boulevard was to be opened, the line ran directly through property belonging to the friends and relatives of the Prefect of the Seine. M. Hausmann has also been made the subject of strong animadversion because of his ruthless demolition of some of the most venerable historic buildings of ancient Paris, in utter disregard of sentiment, association and archæology. But M. Jules Favre strikes deeper than this. He demolishes the author of the "demolitions" with figures that are harder missiles than the fragments of brick and stone from his wide ruins.

Not only has the ornamentation of Paris proved contagious, causing all the cities and towns of France to emulate the squares, fountains and monuments of the beautiful capital, and thereby greatly increasing the local burdens of taxation, but the taxes of Paris have increased from 42 millions of francs, paid by 960,000 inhabitants, in 1852, to 135 millions, paid by 1,825,000 inhabitants in 1867; or from an average of 48 francs to an average of 80 francs. Upon all articles of prime necessity, such as coal, iron, meat, butter, oil, the duties have been most oppressively increased, and pauperism has shown a most painful augmentation. The report of the Bureau de Bienfaisance, in the Thirteenth arrondissement (that in which the famous tapestry and carpet manufactory of the Gobelins is situated) gives the number of indigent persons therein whose names have been registered as 15,000, representing 5000 families, while a famished multitude of 30,000 were clamoring to be entered on the registry. In the Eighteenth arrondissement (that including the heights and well-known windmill of Montmartre) there were 9258 paupers, as compared with 2830 a few years ago. In like manner the Twentieth arrondissement of Menilmontant gave an increase of from 2000 to 6000.

Nor was this all. The total number of houses torn down for the improvement of new Paris was 18,000, and the buildings which replaced them fell far short of furnishing accommodation for the occupants who had been turned out of doors. The consequence was that hordes of workmen "may now be found encamped beyond the fortifications, sleeping on the bare ground, or in hovels made of rough bricks, deal plank, or even tarred paper." We do not wonder that statements like these were received with outcries in the Corps Législatif, and that the parentheses of "uproar" should be frequent in the official report, and loud "exclamations" and "applauses" might well follow such a peroration as this:—

"After all this you say that the present is not a political question. Such an assertion could only have been made in time of confusion, frivolity, and anarchy like the present. The situation of a city of two millions of inhabitants in respect to one individual is eminently a political matter; and the man in question is not the Prefect of the Seine, but the Emperor, who is responsible by the Constitution, which you cannot misinterpret. (Uproar.) And you, Monsieur le Ministre, can only disengage your responsibility and save your portfolio by exposing the sovereign, and leaving him face to face with the justly-offended Parisians!" (Loud applause on the left.)

### Miscellaneous Items.

—*The Diogenes* is the name of a comic journal published in Montreal.

—The daily business of the gambling hells in Helena, Montana, averages $250,000 in gold dust and greenbacks.

—The French International Marine Exhibition at Havre, last summer, was a financial failure. Its projectors lost $20,000.

—San Francisco has no free delivery of letters, because no carriers can be got at the low salaries offered by the Government.

—A grand exhibition of implements of war will take place in April in Amsterdam, under the patronage of the King of Holland.

—In the last budget for public worship at Holland there appears the sum of 38,064 florins for the expenses of the Jewish religion.

—Louis Philippe's son, the Duke of Aumale, is a regular contributor to the London *Times*, and writes sharp articles on Louis Napoleon.

—The richest man in Vienna is Baron Sina, the banker. His wealth is believed to be much greater than that of any member of the Rothschild family.

—There are 550 American students in the various German universities, and over 1000 male and female American pupils at first-class boarding-schools.

—The authorities of Waldeck, a German town, have given public notice that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any habitual drunkard.

—Two magnificent antiques have been dug up at the excavations at Otiha—one a bronze statue of Venus, about four feet in height, and the other a marble figure of Hermaphroditus.

—Whittier is the name of a new first-class ship, owned chiefly by the Cushings of Newburyport. It was named in honor of the poet because he has done so much to enhance the fame of the Merrimac.

—Superstition lately led to a horrible outrage in the commune of Jabalca, in Bulgaria. The body of a woman suspected of witchcraft was disinterred, and the heart having been cut out, was burned to ashes.

—The "Queen of Borrowdale," well known in England, and frequently called "Old Sally Yondale," died recently at the age of 101. She never, except on one occasion, was out of the parish in which she lived.

—There is a sore famine throughout Abyssinia, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed since the departure of the British force. The demands of rival factions have prevented the peasantry from tilling the soil.

—A clergyman was shot while performing the marriage ceremony at Andersonville, Ga., recently, by the drunken stepfather of the bride. The reverend gentleman, however, completed the ceremony, propped up by pillows.


CARPETINGS.

OPENING

OF

SPRING CARPETINGS,

No. 729 CHESNUT Street.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES,

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

*Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with.*

10 16 fmw1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,230 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,100 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,620 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,884,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 31

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 lsp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—

29,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun carriages.
20,034 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x8 and 10 feet.
292 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER,
3 29 6t] Captain of Ordnance,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

Also the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4700 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
284 Jackets, privates'.
788 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t] Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
3400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand,

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R). | 50,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375·06 |
| 125,000 | City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 128,594·00 |
| 50,00 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200·00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee) | 20,625·00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031·25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 10,000 | Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300·00 |
| 5,000 | North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 207,900·00 |
| $1,109,900 | Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,694·25. | |
| | Real Estate | 38,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurance made | 822,486·94 |
| | Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | 40,178·88 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | 1,813·00 |
| | Cash in bank $116 150·08 | |
| | Cash in drawer 413·65 | 116,563·73 |
| | | $1,647,367·80 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper, |
| Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou, |
| James Traquair, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| James B. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |
| Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, " |
| Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Richard D. Wood, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 21

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 7 7 2

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. S. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas R. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,382·21

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thos. H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Moore, | Wm. W. Keen, |
| Samuel S. Moon, | Ferdinand J. Dreer, |
| Gilles Dallett, | George L. Buzby, |
| Edwin Greble, | B. A. Knight. |

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1 083 528·70 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843·43 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. | INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000. |

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Filler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales. | Gaisavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 39

REMOVAL.

FAME

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Removed to New Office,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

W. I. BLANCHARD,
3 16 12t SECRETARY.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for Inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth]

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,
3 4 thstu] N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 lm*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns: 31

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with steam blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Stean Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asplwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

## OBITUARY.

### Hon. Edward Bates.

A telegram from St. Louis mentions the death of Edward Bates, ex-member of Congress and ex-Attorney-General of the United States, at his residence in that city, on Thursday afternoon, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Bates was a native of Belmont, Goochland county, Va., where he was born on the 4th of September, 1793. His parents being in easy circumstances they gave the deceased an excellent education. While a boy he was offered a midshipman's warrant, but declined it, although in 1813 he served in the Virginia militia at Norfolk during the last war with Great Britain. In 1814 he moved to St. Louis, entered the law office of the late Rufus Easton, and in 1816 was admitted to the bar. His success in his profession was so signal and immediate that after two years of private practice he received the appointment of Prosecuting Attorney for the St. Louis circuit, filling the position creditably, and gaining considerable reputation for legal skill and ability. In 1820 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in the proceedings of which he took an active and prominent part. During the same year he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Missouri, holding the position for two years, when he resigned for the purpose of taking his seat in the lower house of the State Legislature, to which he had been elected.

During this period Mr. Bates had held only local or State offices, but he had become widely known as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. He was a member of the Whig organization, to which he had early linked his fortunes. In 1824 he was placed in a higher sphere of duty, being appointed United States District Attorney by President Monroe. During the latter part of 1826 he was elected a Representative to Congress, serving from 1827 to 1829, when, failing to be returned, he retired to private life for a few months. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1834 was once more sent to the lower house of the Legislature.

Excessive labor, incident to a large practice, enfeebled his health to such an extent that in 1835 his physicians ordered him to move into the country, where he could obtain abundant exercise, his constitution having been impaired as much from the sedentary life he had led as from any other cause. He accordingly left St. Louis for the interior, where he resided several years, practising his profession, and travelling much on horseback around the prairies. Being at length restored to health, he once more sought his city home in 1842, and for eleven years after kept aloof from politics, except as the supporter and advocate of Whig principles and candidates. As before, his legal business became quite large, enabling him to live well and to amass a comfortable property. During the year 1859 President Fillmore offered him the position of Secretary of War, in his Cabinet, but Mr. Bates declined the office. Three years later he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court, holding the office until 1856, when he resigned. He was presiding officer of the Whig Convention held at Baltimore in 1856, which was the last national meeting of that once powerful political organization.

The deceased did not ally himself to the Republican party immediately upon its formation. The citizen of a slave State, he hesitated about joining a party whose open opposition to slavery could not fail to injure his business prospects if he early espoused them. In 1860, however, when it was evident beyond doubt that the Whig party was hopelessly extinct, he came out in favor of Mr. Lincoln's election, not because (as he himself wrote) the Republican platform pleased him, for he placed but little faith in political declarations, but because it was "far better than any published creed, past or present, of the Democrats." Mr. Bates, in fact, belonged to that class of "old line Whigs" that detested the Democratic party and principles with an almost personal animosity. His advocacy of Mr. Lincoln's claims to election was rewarded by his appointment as Attorney General of the United States by the new President. As such his administration of the office was signalized by the opinion he delivered in July, 1861, favorable to the President's power to suspend the habeas corpus. For this interpretation of the Constitution Mr. Bates was severely censured by many eminent lawyers, and, in turn, vigorously defended by men of high reputations for legal ability. The deceased resigned the Attorney Generalship in December, 1864, and was succeeded by Mr. James Speed, of Kentucky.

Of the many politicians that this country has produced, but few have been so consistent to principle as was Mr. Bates. He held but few offices, although a man of popularity and marked abilities, mainly because he would not abandon one iota of the ideas he entertained, and which, when once determined upon in his mind, became fixed and unalterable. Of his private character we knew but little, and of that little everything is favorable. He had reached a ripe old age at the time of his death, and, dying, leaves behind him many warm personal friends who knew him well and could appreciate his worth.

## CUBA.

### Progress of the War—A Lady's Statement of the Exact Condition of Affairs—Independence Certain.

The New Haven *Palladium* publishes extracts from a letter written by a Cuban lady to a friend in that city. The letter bears date Havana, March 12. We quote:—

Since I wrote you last the war has been prosecuted with redoubled vigor. You know that my sympathies are entirely with the revolutionists. My constant prayer is for Cuba's independence, and I believe that that prayer will be granted. It is quite certain that the people of this "ever-faithful isle" are determined in the stand they have taken, and that they will never suspend hostilities until the freedom of Cuba is won. I can assure you that there never was a braver army than that which is under the command of General Cespedes—a man whose heart is in the right place, and whose sword will never be sheathed until the war on the part of the revolutionists shall have been crowned with success. He is one of the noblest of men—a patriot in every sense of the word. The people almost idolize him. * * * I could tell much about the atrocities which the Government troops are constantly perpetrating, and now they seem to take a fiendish delight in inflicting these barbarities. It was only a day or two since that a Cuban named Martinez—a wealthy gentleman, owning a large plantation some fifteen miles in the interior—was attacked while riding along a road not far from his residence and brutally murdered by some government soldiers. It was subsequently ascertained that Senor Martinez had been marked, owing to the fact that he was known to favor the revolution. He had not taken any active part in the war, however, although his money had helped to swell the means for carrying on the revolution. Many assassinations of a similar nature are constantly being committed. * * * I receive the American papers by every steamer, and am not at all astonished to find that they are but poorly informed in regard to affairs on this island. This is owing to the fact that the Government exercises a most arbitrary censorship over the press of this city, as also over the telegraph. If the telegrams from Cuba, which I see in the New York papers, are all that are sent over the cable, I must assure you that they are very inaccurate in their statements, and are so manipulated as to create an impression that the Government is conducting the war on the most humane principles, and that the revolution is fast coming to an end. The fact is, that the patriotic people of this island are subjected to a reign of terror. The slightest suspicion against any person, high or low, is sufficient to induce the bloodthirsty Spaniards to either kill him or place him in some dungeon, there to be treated with every indignity, and perhaps finally shot with hardly a moment's warning. * * * * * * Before I close my letter I must say something be you about a matter in which I know you must feel the deepest interest. I mean the recognition of Cuba by the Government of the United States. The impression is general here among all patriotic classes that your new President, General Grant, favors giving us a recognition, at least as a belligerent power or as an independent nation. Of course, we would prefer the latter, but would extend to the former a most grateful welcome. I think that Cuba is entitled to recognition by the United States, and I believe that it will not be many days before she will receive it.

There is one thing that the American people may rest assured of, and that is—Cuba is going to gain her independence. The glorious success may be some time distant, but I will venture the prediction that before the close of the coming summer the Spanish troops will be driven from the island and the independence of Cuba recorded in history. *Viva Cuba!*

## SPAIN.

### Attempt to Poison Spanish Soldiers.

A communication from Madrid, of the 8th, in the Paris *Patrie*, confirms the news already given of a nefarious attempt to poison the soldiers in the barrack of Guardia, and also of the subsequent conflagration of that vast building. The first crime was rendered abortive by the presence of a captain, who, being surprised at the color of the soup destined for the men, gave some of it to a dog, which expired immediately after.

"The fire," says the writer, "broke out simultaneously at the four corners of the edifice, and in the course of a quarter of an hour all those parts of it that contained munitions and other combustible materials became so many blazing furnaces. The extrication of the horses was a matter of no small difficulty, but was in the end effected. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the fire brigade, the flames lost little of their intensity till they had reached the stone walls of the building. I cannot yet give you the number of those who have fallen victims of this disaster; I only know that a captain who was engaged in driving out the horses must have perished from the falling in of a vaulted roof as he has not since been heard of. The day after the barrack was still burning. What is worse is that the telegraph announces that similar attempts were made on the same day at Saville, Valencia, Barcelona, and several other cities in Spain."

## ENGLAND.

### The "Thunderer" Comments on North American Confederation.

*From the London, Times March 12.*

* * * There are those, of course, who have always regarded a North American Confederation with suspicion and distrust. Stated without reserve, their objection is that a territory which must, according their view, be absorbed sooner or later by the United States, is hereby retained a little longer in allegiance to Queen Victoria, at a sacrifice of its own true interests and those of Great Britain. With an objection of this kind we cannot pretend to feel the least sympathy, resting, as it does, on misconceptions of fact as well as on fallacies of reasoning. If one thing be clearer than another, it is that confederation renders the United Provinces not more, but less, dependent upon the mother country. It is no secret that, from the imperial point of view, the project was favorably entertained in connection with the policy which throws upon colonies the main responsibility for their own defense. Henceforward, if British North America becomes stronger for the purposes of repelling aggression, it will be in spite of large reductions in the British garrison, and solely in consequence of her own increased efforts for self-protection. It is worse than idle to represent this country as having established the Dominion of Canada to serve as a bulwark against the United States. Though encouraged by the Imperial Government, the Confederation movement emanated from the Provinces themselves, and the act of Confederation makes the Provinces more free than ever to dispose of themselves as they please. If the mass of the people should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, of which there is no proof or symptom, England will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it, and, unless the mass of the population should desire it, the United States can have no wish to receive them. Whether they gravitate in that direction by a natural law, and are destined one day to obey the centripetal force, we are not concerned to inquire. At present they prefer confederation under the British monarch, and they ought to know their own interests. Nova Scotia, especially, has profited by the short-sighted fiscal policy of the United States, and has not suffered what she apprehended from the protectionist tendencies of Canada. It is possible that her coal trade may at some future time attract her towards the American Union as much as her ship-building trade now repels her from it, but she is inhabited by much too business-like a population to annex herself "for an idea."

## SING SING.

### Prison Horrors—The Murder of the Prisoner Lockwood.

It may be remembered that in the pursuit of convicts who escaped from Sing Sing in the late revolt one of them, named Lockwood, after offering to surrender, was unceremoniously shot by Charles Sullivan, a guard of the prison. The wounded prisoner lingered several days in the hospital, and died on Thursday. His relatives brought the body to this city, intending to have it quietly buried in Greenwood, but found, in making preparations for the funeral, that no burial permit could be obtained without an investigation into the cause of death.

It appears that the only paper furnished to the family was a certificate from the physician of the prison, representing that Lockwood died of a gunshot wound in the abdomen. When this certificate was handed to an undertaker, he shook his head and said that Lockwood could not be buried on such a paper, and that it must be referred to the Board of Health. It was taken to Dr. Harris, and that gentleman thought it a case for the Coroner, and to the Coroner it was accordingly transferred.

Yesterday Coroner Flynn visited the remains at No. 214 Chrystie street, and has ordered a post-mortem examination and an inquest, which he will hold to-day.

The case certainly calls for an investigation. There is the vital question to be settled in it, whether a convict is entitled to the consideration due a human being, and whether it is less a crime to kill such a one than it is to kill any other man under similar circumstances.

This prisoner and two others, after their escape from prison, hid in a barn. The prisoner's companions were discovered and secured, and they informed their captors where Lockwood was. The guard, Sullivan, went back, and finding Lockwood in the custody of Mr. Storms, owner of the barn, ordered him to surrender, threatening to fire upon him. Lockwood threw up his arms and said that he would surrender, at the same time begging for his life. Sullivan, however, cried out, "Now I've got you; I'll shoot you anynow, you ——," and discharged his gun into the prisoner's groin.

The prisoner was then treated as no humane man would treat a decent dog, and, notwithstanding his dangerous wound, was jolted in a wagon over a rough road, a distance of several miles.

These facts are given substantially as Mr. Lockwood himself told them on his deathbed. Mr. Storms, of Tarrytown, it is said, considers the shooting of the prisoner wholly unjustifiable and murderous, and we shall be astonished if the Coroner's jury do not declare it a wilful murder.—*N. Y. Sun of this morning.*

### An Indignant Father.

*From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, March 20.*

MACON, Ga., March 19, 1869.—R. B. Hall—Sir: —I understand that you are to be in Macon at half past one o'clock to-morrow. I see from the papers that you voted for the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. With the feet of the radical Congress upon your neck, you have, with obedience and humility, voted for a law that will degrade you and yours forever.

You have disgraced both your grandfathers' names, whose bones now lie in their graves; have disgraced yourself and brought shame upon your father and mother.

I hope you will not presume to visit my house again as long as I live.

I have two infant sons, thirteen months old; they may act as reprehensibly as you have; but rather than see them do so I would follow them to their graves. M. M. HALL.

The above was addressed to a Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature by his father.


GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 26 2rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

2 6 s. 123 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:35 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:35 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chamberburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:50 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points leave at 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains on Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:35 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 836 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 226 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

5 3

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Morrisville. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, as Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY (AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-SECOND and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 11:30 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:30 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10:45 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12:00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 9:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 8:10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10:00 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 10:00 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:10 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¾, 5¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5¼ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, BALTIMORE AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 10:45 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:15 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 9:00 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 11:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:50 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 10:10 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 6:00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6:30 P. M. |
| " arrives at Canandaigua | 7:45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 10:55 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 12:55 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 10:00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 6:25 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 7:30 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 4:20 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M.; and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 8

IMMENSE SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

(All guaranteed.)

Being the stock of one of the most celebrated Chesnut street manufacturers,

On Tuesday Morning.

23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold at public sale, one of the largest and fullest assortments of extra quality triple silver-plated ware that has ever been offered in this city. All the wares guaranteed.

The entire catalogue will be sold without the least reserve, and comprises tea sets, urns, epergnes, wine sets, oyster and sauce tureens, pickle frames castors, cake baskets, jelly dishes, ice and water pitchers, salvers, creams, card receivers, banquet vases, call bells, spoons, forks, &c. Now open for examination. 1t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
March 31, on Four Months' Credit.
By Order of
Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, New York.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF LACE GOODS, IRISH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.
Particulars hereafter. 3 

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE IRONSIDES.

**The Work of Raising the Wreck—A Sketch of the Vessel and Her Career.**

Our readers will remember that on the night of December 15, 1866, the United States frigate New Ironsides was burned to the water's edge and sunk at her moorings off League Island. For about sixteen months the vessel had been out of commission, and was laid up in ordinary at League Island along with other iron-clads. One of the watchmen, when making his usual round about 9 o'clock P. M., perceived a smell of burning wood, and on making an examination saw smoke issuing from the hatchways. He gave the alarm, and with the assistance of the other watchmen endeavored to smother the flames by battening down the hatches. Their efforts were unavailing, however; and before any assistance could be obtained from the city, the noble vessel was enveloped in flames, and by morning she sank beneath the blue waters of the Delaware. The fire originated in the hold, and as there was nothing to impede its progress, all the woodwork of the vessel was burned. The destruction of this noble man-of-war is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but nothing positive was ever discovered about it, and the affair is as much a mystery now as it ever was.

The machinery, iron plating, copper, etc., on the hulk were still of great value, and she was accordingly purchased from the Government for the sum of $66,000 by a firm in this city, who have been for some time engaged in the attempt to raise her. The operations of the divers and the methods employed to accomplish this object are interesting. We made a visit to League Island a day or two ago for the purpose of taking an observation, but before giving a description of the work now going on it may not be amiss to recite briefly the history of the

**New Ironsides.**

The New Ironsides was considered the best iron clad in the American navy, and, independent of her national reputation, she was an especial favorite with Philadelphians. She was launched from the yard of Crump & Son, on Saturday, May 20, 1862, and the event was one of more than local interest. The frigate was built of Pennsylvania oak, and was 215 feet long, 57 feet 6 inches beam, and 25 feet hold. She had two floor timbers to each frame, each 40 feet long, 18 inches deep, and 13 inches thick. The balance of the frame was 10 inches thick, and tapered from 17½ inches at the floor-head to 7 inches at the plank shear. The spaces between the frames were fitted solid from the keel to the plank shears, and were caulked inside and out before the planks were put on. Her keelson consisted of eight courses, 20 inches deep and 14 inches thick. There was also the main keelson, 20 inches deep and 18 inches at the side. This keelson had 2½ inch copper bolts to each frame, fastened through frame and keel, making over 200 copper bolts, four feet six inches long, and one inch and a half thick, from the main keelson alone.

On each side of the keel were three courses of garboard streaks, and the planking on the flat of the bottom was five inches thick, gradually increasing in thickness from the turn of the bilge to the iron plating, where it was nine inches. The average thickness of the timber behind the plating was twenty-one inches. The berth deck clamps and bilge streaks were nine inches in thickness, the deck clamps eight inches, and those on the spar deck were seven inches in thickness. The iron plating was the principal feature of the vessel, and the severe contest in front of Fort Sumter established the fact that the New Ironsides was beyond doubt the most powerful ship in the American navy.

This plating commenced four feet below the water line, and three feet above, and for 180 feet amidships was continued up to the plank shear. The plates were 4½ inch iron, while those on the spar deck were one inch in thickness. The plates were connected by tongues of iron fitted into grooves, and the heaviest plates weighed 6248 pounds. The ram or plating at the bow consisted of the two lowest streaks, meeting from the two sides on the bow, bolted together, and projecting beyond it four feet ten inches. This part of the vessel was 56 inches high and 9 inches thick. The iron plating on the vessel weighed over 900 tons, the hull of the ship 1979 tons, and the total weight, including outfit, machinery, fuel, &c., was about 4000 tons. The New Ironsides was barque rigged with three masts, and her spars so arranged that when engaged in action they all came down to the spar deck.

The machinery, which was of the finest workmanship, consisted of two horizontal condensing engines, with cylinders fifty inches in diameter and thirty-inch stroke, and were calculated to make eighty-five revolutions, turning a thirteen-feet propeller. She was provided with horizontal tubular boilers, capable of developing 1600-horse power.

Her armament consisted of fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren and two 150-pound Parrott rifles.

HER DEPARTURE.

Having been thoroughly fitted out, the New Ironsides left the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 31st of August, 1862, and, after a safe voyage, arrived at Fortress Monroe. On the 18th of January, 1863, having been ordered further South, she reached Port Royal, S. C., the run to that port during the storms of winter having successfully tested her sea-going qualities.

HER FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY.

April 7, 1863, Rear-Admiral Dupont moved upon the fortifications in Charleston Harbor. His fleet consisted of the New Ironsides and eight monitors. Fort Sumter was first attacked, and during the contest the Ironsides became unmanageable and retired from action. She was struck between sixty and seventy times, but received comparatively little damage, thanks to the precaution of her commander, Commodore Turner. Her refusal to obey her helm in this affair was the cause, probably, of the failure to capture Fort Sumter.

The evil was speedily remedied, as this was the first time she had been under fire. The experiment was most satisfactory, since she had experienced no injury, though subjected to the effects of a most terrific fire. Her iron walls were invulnerable; and this fact proved to her commander that she was all that her builders and the department expected her to be.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW HER UP

was made by the Rebels, which signally failed. They dreaded her prowess more than that of any other vessel, and they were determined to end her career if possible. In this they were frustrated at the time, although it is not impossible that their evil designs were finally accomplished in the destruction of the New Ironsides by fire.

HER FIGHT WITH FORT MOULTRIE.

This was the fiercest engagement in which the ship was called to test her powers. Captain Rowan, better known as "Paddy" Rowan, a great favorite with his men and the officers of the navy, and as gallant a man as ever trod deck, took the Ironsides up within a few hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, anchored his ship, and opened fire upon the fort. The cannonading on both sides was of the most terrific nature.

The Rebels brought all their artillery to bear upon the frigate, but their shot bounded from her sides into the air, and fell plunging into the harbor. Not so, however, with the missiles from her impenetrable sides. Her broadsides, discharged in rapid succession, told with fearful effect upon the Rebel fort, and in the course of a couple of hours Moultrie was silenced, and the New Ironsides retired to her anchorage, her officers well pleased, and confident in her ability to brave every and any storm of shot and shell which the enemy could hurl upon her.

ORDERED NORTH.

In 1864 she was ordered North for repairs, after being nearly two years in active service, and having undergone more battering and dangers than ever before fell to the lot of a ship-of-war.

THE FORT FISHER EXPEDITION.

After having received a thorough overhauling, the double-tried floating fortress again appeared in the waters of Hampton Roads in October, 1864, with the pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral William Radford flying from her fore. She was detailed as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Porter's iron-clad squadron, and on the 14th of December, 1864, she steamed out between the famous ocean gateway of Cape Henry and Cape Charles. On the following day she reached Beaufort, North Carolina. At this point the armada of Admiral Porter anchored to await the preparation of the "powder ship."

On the 18th of December the entire fleet set sail and on the following day reached the ocean rendezvous, sixteen miles seaward from Fort Fisher. The intention of Porter was to send in the powder ship that night, and commence his attack in force early on the following morning. But the fiat of the storm king intervened. One of the terrible gales peculiar to the Atlantic coast commenced raging that very day, and for four days it continued with terrible fury. The fleet lay in the open roadstead at the mercy of the furious winds. The troop transports steamed back to the harbor of Beaufort, but the naval vessels buffeted the fiercest blasts of the wild Atlantic.

Four stormy days the grand old iron-clad steamed among her consorts, tendering and giving assistance. Her qualities as a sea-going vessel had never been thoroughly tested, and grim and grizzly old sea-dogs shook their heads dubiously as the gale came on, and all eyes were cast towards the New Ironsides. On the very first day of the storm all doubts as to the ocean worthiness of the great iron-cased ship were dispelled. She rode the angry white-crested waves as placidly as a swan would glide over the sunlit waters of an inland lake.

Or when at rest, like a rock rearing its hoar adamantine head above the wild wastes of waters, the mad waves dashed themselves to pieces against the iron walls of the invincible ship. The eyes that had lately cast dubious glances towards the experiment now looked with fond admiration upon this bold defier of winds and waves. The nautical reputation of the New Ironsides was firmly and justly established.

The gale at length sighed itself to rest, and on the morning of the 24th of December the order of battle was assumed by the fleet, the Ironsides in the van; and at noon on that day she fired the initial gun against Fort Fisher. The Armstrong bolts were tried against her sides; but she cast them off like drops of water, and punished the fortress terribly. As near as the depth of the water would permit did the gallant Radford urge his noble ship, and incessantly his guns thundered against the vaunted impregnable casemates of Fisher.

At night she was drawn from range. But early on the morning of Christmas Day, 1864, she again took up her position under the huge sand walls of the seemingly perfect fort, and all day long her guns belched forth destruction. That night it was decided to give up the attack, and on the following day the entire fleet withdrew.

THE SECOND ATTACK.

The fleet refitted at Beaufort, and on the 13th of January it set sail for a second time to Fort Fisher. At daylight on the morning of the 12th, the circular bomb-proofs were again in sight, and three hours afterwards the prince of the iron-clads had taken up her old position directly under the vaunted Armstrongs, and commenced her terrible overture of shot and shell. This time the firing was carried on slower than at the first attack, but with more precision. The third shot fired from the Ironsides struck within the embrasures of the fort, and never once, during daylight, was the range lost.

This time there was no withdrawal with the approach of darkness. All night long the Ironsides doggedly maintained her position near the fort, firing occasional shots in the darkness, and at daylight reopened her broadside compliments. During the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th did the invincible ship maintain her perilous position, keeping the enemy continually awake at their arms. During these periods of darkness pigmy tugs ran up alongside the iron giant and supplied her under with Brobdignagian rations of shot and shell.

The Rebels were not unmindful of the mischief this invincible monster was doing their stronghold, and on the 13th of January their longest range Armstrongs were specially directed against her. Twenty of the herculean iron bolts, propelled on the wings of flame, fairly struck the bold ship, and had as much effect as a drumstick upon a drum. "Loudly laughed the bold Admiral, and his men laughed with him too." Sir William Armstrong's cunning was no match for the skill of the Quaker City mechanics.

The enemy, too, were convinced that to fire at this great mailed nautical giant was but a waste of ammunition, and so left the pride of the nation in peace, she in the meanwhile blazing away with redoubled vigor until the fort fell. This occurred on the evening of the 15th of January, and with the conquest of Fort Fisher ceased the active duties of the New Ironsides. During the scare which prevailed on the James in March, 1865, the thunderer was sent for, and she steamed up as far as Bermuda Hundreds; but the pigmies came not within range of her death-dealing guns and invulnerable sides. In a few days more Grant pierced the fortifications of Richmond.

And the work of army and navy was done. Laurel crowned, the "Queen" of the earth's mailed ships steamed back to her native waters, and two years from the date of her second grand triumph she fell a victim to the insidious fire fiend. It is sad to reflect that this seemingly imperishable monument of naval skill has succumbed to a foe against whose attacks even her iron sides were no protection.

RAISING THE WRECK.

All the woodwork of the Ironsides was so much burned as to preclude the idea of ever floating her again as a man-of-war, and the only object, therefore, was to obtain from her whatever was valuable in the way of machinery and metal work. The purchasers of the wreck have been more than a year at work with divers and apparatus, and last fall they succeeded in lifting the hulk to the surface of the water. The parting of some of the chains rendered all their labor vain, and they are now trying another plan by which they hope to accomplish their object without fear of another mishap of the same kind.

The hulk now lies more than half a mile further up the river than it did when the conflagration took place, and the wreckers are endeavoring to work it upon a sand-bar which makes out into the river near where they now are, and which is not covered by more than two feet of water at low tide, thus allowing them to operate to advantage in removing the metal and other valuables.

The work of raising the wreck is accomplished by means of large water-tight pontoons, each of several hundred tons lifting capacity. These are secured to the wreck by massive chain cables passed under and around it by the divers. The pontoons are cubical wooden boxes of from ten to fifteen feet in each dimension; all the seams are caulked so as to make them perfectly water-tight. When a sufficient number of these are secured to a wreck they are filled with water, which sinks them. The chain cables are then hauled taught, and the water is pumped out of the pontoons, causing them to rise to the surface, bringing the wreck with them. The wreck, thus floated, is then towed by a steam tug to a suitable place for future operations.

This was the method at first adopted with the Ironsides, but after the mishap of last fall, the bar we have mentioned was discovered, and to save time and expense it was determined to gradually work the hulk upon it. The present method of operation, therefore, is to take advantage of the low tide, and with the aid of hydraulic jacks to take in a link or two of each cable. The high tide there floats the pontoons, with the wreck attached, further upon the bar.

THE DIVERS

are employed to fasten the chains to the wreck and to assist in removing such articles as are come-at-able. The old-fashioned diving bells are now done away with altogether, except in rare instances, and divers now work altogether with submarine armor, which enables them to see every object, and to move about with the greatest facility. The dress of a diver consists of a water-proof oil cloth suit, which envelops him from head to foot, leaving merely his face and hands exposed. To this dress is securely fastened a shoulder piece of metal, and a metallic helmet, shaped like an iron pot, goes over the head and is secured by a number of screws to the shoulder-piece. The helmet is provided with three windows of thick glass, with gratings of stout brass wire in front to protect them from injury. These enable the diver to see every object under the water with the greatest ease. The shoes are made of stout untanned leather, and are provided with soles of lead about three quarters of an inch in thickness. In addition to this, two leaden plates, weighing some forty or fifty pounds each, fit upon his back and breast. The object of all this weight is to keep the diver steady in the water, and it is remarkable that when under the surface the weight is almost imperceptible, and the man can move about with the greatest ease. As soon as he comes above the surface, however, the weight becomes exceedingly oppressive, and he is unable to climb the ladder along side of the boat without assistance.

Attached to the helmet is an india-rubber tube, by which the diver is supplied with a constant current of fresh air by means of an air-pump, constantly worked by several men on the deck of the wreckers' boat. A small tube, with a valve attached, allows the foul air to escape. With this apparatus a diver can remain under the water without inconvenience for an indefinite length of time. Attached to his waist, however, is a life line, by which his attendants can drag him out of the water in case of accident, and by which he can signal in case of distress.

The divers are at present employed on the Ironsides solely for the purpose of refitting the chains which broke from their fastenings last fall, and as they are only able to work at certain stages of the tide, it is not always that an opportunity is afforded to see them in operation. A party of gentlemen who made a trip to the wreck of the Ironsides a few days ago on the little steam yacht Clara, were highly pleased at the novel spectacle afforded by the wreckers engaged in their task of rescuing the noble ship from her watery grave. To Messrs. Bailey and Hart, the owners of the Clara, and to Colonel Andrew J. Severns, the representative of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is indebted for many attentions on this trip.

The boilers, the engines, and most of plating were removed from the wreck last fall, but there still remains on her a large amount of iron, which, with the copper sheathing, is of considerable value. It is probable that the hulk will be entirely broken up during the coming summer, and then there will be nothing remaining of the Ironsides except her name and the glorious record of her achievements.

## EASTER.

**Jottings of Its Observance.**

The weather yesterday was beautiful—warm, pleasant, and invigorating. The heavens were propitious to Easter; for while to-day could not well be more drear, the first drop of rain did not fall until midnight. By the ringing of the matin bell the streets were thronged with the devout. Of course, so thinks the age, piety does not exclude fashion, and, therefore, many were the most demure of pretty faces below the most gay of spring bonnets. Besides, yesterday was a display day for the good singers of the city; why not, then, for the well-dressed among listeners? All the churches were open and crowded, morning, afternoon, and evening. Easter was never more heartily observed. The programme for the day, as published in Saturday's TELEGRAPH, was essentially followed. The chief centres of attraction for the idle, the curious, as well as the religious, were the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. Those of other denominations worshipped just as fervently, but with less gaud and pomp. They wafted their prayers to heaven on the breath of unostentatious piety, depending but little upon the aid of loud-toned organs, singing men, singing women, and a full brass band. These latter, however, are all right. Who can object to them? As a good-old preacher once said, "The Devil shouldn't have all the music." The Cathedral on Eighteenth street made the focus for the gathering of multitudes. The show there—that is, the outside show, the packed crowds, the torn clothing, and the demolished hats—was better than a circus. What it was inside would be a matter difficult to tell. We tried to dodge in, but 'twas no go. A policeman inside the doors stopped us, because we didn't have a "pew." Though he stopped our progress towards the head of the place, he allowed us to wedge a little way into the swaying mass of people, which we did. We heard some grand music, and saw an acolyte or two; then, overcome by the heat and pressure, hurried to the outer world. Not only the inside of the Cathedral, but the outside, the curiosities for a square away, were covered by people—they who had striven hard to enter, and then striven harder to get out, like ourselves, or they who waited the chance of ingress which we had forced. Eighteenth street, as far as the eye could reach, north and south, was alive. Crowds were surging in and out of the church in a constant stream. The cathedrals of the Old World couldn't have done better. The same excitement, throngs, and grandeur, though in a somewhat modified degree, obtained at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Locust street. There the boy choristers rendered most ravishing music, and sang the words of the prosy Litany in mellifluous sweetness. Had they done the same in Beecher's Brooklyn church they would have been rapturously applauded. The unseated hundreds who thronged the aisles and doorways stood the fatigue bravely, and of course didn't at all envy the downy stools on which the more lucky bent aristocratic knees. Crowds here also were ebbing and flowing, but we didn't notice any policemen inside keeping order. At many of the other churches likewise were multitudes of worshippers. More grand praying was done yesterday in this city than had been done for months before. But the true Christian who took his way to the fields, and there communed with his God, was just as readily heard, and stood just as good a chance of being answered.

At the Cathedral the Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood. The sanctuary and main altar were prettily and uniquely decorated with flowers and lights, and the music—the Grand Mass of Hummel—was performed with an accuracy that displayed to good advantage its well-known excellence. After the gospel the Very Rev. James O'Connor preached from the text, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; let us rejoice therein." The sermon was a decisive argument on the authenticity of the proofs of the resurrection, drawn also so as to be applicable to the final resurrection of mortality on earth. Before giving the Pontifical Benediction Bishop Wood addressed the vast congregation on the subject of the coming Œcumenical Council. The evil effect of the Reformation, he said, had already been removed by the growth of the Church and the restoration of so many nations to the old faith; but there was still a greater evil to be remedied, the wide diffusion of infidelity over the world—an evil which the Catholic Church alone could combat.

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Wife-Beaters—Alleged Chicken Thief—Disturbing a Congregation—Row in a Tavern—A Stabbing Affray—A Suspicious Character—A Citizen Assaulted—Swindler—A Policeman Beaten—A Professional Thief—Breach of the Peace.**

—W. J. Bruce, living at No. 1302 Vine street, and Christian Early, residing at No. 1315 Wood street, have been bound over by Alderman Massey for wife-beating.

—Two pairs of chickens were found yesterday afternoon in the possession of Henry Douglass, at Sixth and Barclay streets. Not being able to account for them satisfactorily, Henry was sent below by Alderman Carpenter.

—James Smith was bound over by Alderman Carpenter this morning, for disturbing the congregation worshipping at St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets.

—Last evening Policemen Rice and Dowling heard the cry of murder issuing from a tavern at Fifth and Lombard streets, kept by James Murray. They entered the place, when the lights were put out and the policemen assaulted with various missiles. They, however, succeeded in arresting the inmates, who, on being taken before Alderman Carpenter, were required to enter bail for their appearance at court.

—John Prizer lives in a tavern at No. 1364 Ridge avenue. Yesterday morning Samuel Stewart went into the place to take a drink, and while there raised a disturbance, during which John drove a knife-blade into his back, injuring him to such an extent that his life is despaired of. Alderman Massey held Prizer to await the result of the injuries.

—George Edwards, a suspicious character, was arrested at Jackson and Washington streets yesterday afternoon. He had a lot of silverware and a number of pawn tickets in his possession. He is suspected of being concerned in a number of robberies which have been committed in the southwestern portion of the city. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Edward Roach has been held by Alderman Toland for assault upon a man named S. Sassman. It appears that the defendant attacked the gentleman at Dilwyn and Willow streets, knocked him down, and kicked him about the head.

—E. Schrack was arrested in Norristown yesterday, on a charge of swindling. About two weeks ago, it is alleged, he went into the grocery store of Mr. Brown, at Shirley and Coates streets, with a check for $15, for which he received money, representing that he knew the former proprietor of the store very well. He was bound over to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

—Hugh Green, for committing an assault and battery on Policeman Williams, at Nineteenth and Christian streets, yesterday afternoon, was sent below by Alderman Dallas. The policeman made an arrest, when he was interfered with by Green, who struck him several times.

—Frank Haines has been committed by Alderman Bonsall for being a professional thief. He was arrested on Saturday night, at Seventh and Bedford streets.

—John Whalen last night took a hat from the head of a gentleman who was passing Sixth and Shippen streets, and then ran off. He was chased and captured. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

—Frank Johnson and James Ross (colored) yesterday afternoon were pushing a barrow of ashes along Fortieth street, below Chesnut, and as they went along the contents of the vehicle were spilled on the pavements. A resident remonstrated, when they threatened him. Both were taken into custody and committed by Alderman Johnson.

AN AWNING AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—The ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company comes off to-night at the Academy. The committee have made arrangements for the erection of an awning over the pavement, so that ladies need not fear having their dresses, etc., soiled. The footway will be carpeted.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY (N. Y.) collection of oil paintings and crystal medallions, now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold by auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, March 31, April 1 and 2 by B. Scott, Jr. The catalogue numbers over two hundred works of art by American artists.

## BONDED WHISKY.

**It Will be Forfeited Unless Withdrawn.**

The following correspondence between Mr. Abel, Collector of the First district of this State, and the Treasury Department at Washington, explains itself:—

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1869.—SIR:—Section 56 of the act of July 20, 1868, provides "that all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within nine months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same; and the casks or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped and be subject to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act." As there are about one million gallons spirits now in the Penn bonded warehouse, the withdrawal of which will consume considerable time, I very respectfully ask whether I am authorized to receive applications for withdrawal until the 20th of April next, or whether all the spirits must be actually withdrawn by that time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES ABEL, Col. First district, Pa.
Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, March 26, 1869.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I refer you to section 56 of the Act of July 20, 1868, which provides distinctly that any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than nine months after the passage of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States, etc. Therefore, if there are any spirits left in the Penn bonded warehouse on the 20th proximo, they will be forfeited to the United States.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Dep. Commissioner.
Charles Abel, Esq., Collector First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BUILDING COMMISSION.—At noon to-day a meeting of the commission for the erection of new public buildings for this city was held in one of the rooms of the County Court House.

Mr. Stokley occupied the chair, and Mr. Pugh acted as Secretary.

The roll was called, and a quorum declared to be present.

The call for the meeting was then read, after which Mr. Walters offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

*Whereas*, The ordinance enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and approved by the Mayor, on the 31st of December, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Erection of Public Buildings," renders it obligatory upon the Commissioners appointed by said ordinance "to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in the said city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the proposed buildings;" and

*Whereas*, We, the Board of Commissioners aforesaid, being of the opinion that the issuing of a general advertisement for plans would not be the best course to pursue to insure satisfactory results, requested the City Councils to enact a supplemental ordinance, leaving the commission free to obtain plans and designs in such manner as they may deem most advantageous to the public interests; and

*Whereas*, In pursuance of the aforesaid request, a supplemental ordinance, having for its object a change in the manner of procuring plans and designs for the said buildings, was introduced in the City Councils, and, after having been considered in both branches of the same, it failed to become a law; therefore

*Resolved*, That this commission proceed without further delay to erect the public buildings on Independence Square, as provided for in the aforementioned ordinance of the City Councils, approved December 31, 1868, and amended by a supplement to the same, approved January 18, 1869, and that all the conditions, terms, and provisions of the aforesaid original enactment, as amended, be faithfully and energetically carried out.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Architecture and Plans be directed to proceed forthwith, under the original ordinance, "to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in this city for three weeks, for plans and estimates of the cost of the proposed buildings."

Mr. Spering said that at a former meeting of the commission a resolution had been adopted, without sufficient consideration, to give one of the rooms in the new public building for military purposes; that the commission had no authority to give the rooms for any special purposes; that the firemen wanted a room; that the Philosophical Society wanted a room; that other associations wanted rooms; and that consequently he moved to rescind the former resolution.

This view of the case by Mr. Spering was combated by Mr. Harper, and supported by Messrs. Gillingham and Robbins.

The motion was finally agreed to.

The committee on the fitting of the room for the commission reported through Colonel Page, chairman. Its bills were all approved and ordered paid.

On motion of Mr. Gillingham, the commission then went into the election of a messenger.

Mr. Johnson was nominated and unanimously elected.

The commission then adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock M.

SALT FISH COMPANY.—In our advertising columns will be seen the letter of the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, awarding priority of the invention of salting fish to the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company. Under this patent the company manufacture their famous desiccated codfish, which is for sale by all good grocers. The manufactory is at No. 521 Columbia avenue.

FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET.—At a quarter of one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the store of Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Co., No. 1010 Chesnut street, and before it was extinguished considerable damage was done by fire and water. The loss on the stock is about $5000 and on the building about $500, all of which is fully covered by insurance.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mary Steinbrook jumped into the Delaware at Noble street, with the intention of committing suicide. Harbor Policeman Morris heard the splash, and on going to the spot, after considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing her. Jealousy is the alleged cause.

DROWNED.—About ten o'clock this morning a man walked into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards. The name of "Blackstone" was on one corner of a handkerchief found on him.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.—The store of William H. Dooling, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Hallowell streets, was broken into at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and robbed of twenty pairs of shoes

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Jury trials were resumed in the District Courts this morning, which was the beginning of the April term. The lists are quite large, and unless many cases are settled or continued, as there were last term, the business bids fair to be heavy.

No case was found prepared for to-day in No. 1, and accordingly, after the jury was organized, an adjournment was ordered until to-morrow.

In No. 2 the case of Simon Brolaskey, assignee of Henry C. Brolaskey, to the use of John H. Barr, vs. Robert H. Wilson, defendant, and G. G. Meyne, garnishee, was called and put upon trial. This was an attachment execution to try the right to money in the hands of the garnishee. The case was in progress when our report closed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Allison.—The homicide list, continued from last week, was resumed this morning.

The first case was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Shields, charged with the murder of Andrew Golden on the 2d of November last. The defendant is represented by T. P. Ransford, Christian Kneass, and William B. Mann, Esqs., and is upon bail, which latter circumstance indicated that the preliminary examination proved the case to be one of a lower grade than murder of the first degree.

The facts of the case as laid by the Commonwealth are briefly these:—On the night of November 2, when the political questions involved in the Presidential election were running high, the defendant and the deceased met in a tavern at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and engaged in a discussion of these questions. They grew heated in argument, and angry words came to blows. A regular fight ensued, in which the defendant stabbed the deceased in the abdomen, inflicting wounds from which death resulted at the end of four days.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street

# THIRD EDITION

# WASHINGTON.

## Our Asiatic Squadron—The Navy Department Advised of the Movements of Rear-Admiral Rowan.

## Troubles Along the Chinese Coast.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Advices from Rear-Admiral Rowan, Commanding the Asiatic Squadron.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, writes from Hong Kong under date of January 26, giving an account of another difficulty with which had taken place between the English naval authorities and the Chinese near Swatow. The commander of the English gunboat Cockchafer took his boats some six or eight miles from the anchorage to exercise them, and in passing the village of Puling, the villagers commenced pelting them with stones. Lieutenant Kerr then landed and remonstrated, and finding the elders of the village, decided to take the head man of the party in one of the boats to Swatow. The villagers resisted, and fired on the Lieutenant, who returned the fire, and soon dispersed them. The Lieutenant re-embarked, and when a gunshot away on his return, was intercepted by the villagers, who had cut across the country. The villagers fired on the boats, wounding 11 men, 2 seriously. The fire was returned, and 11 of the villagers were reported killed and thirty wounded. When the news reached Hong Kong, Vice-Admiral Kipple despatched two corvettes and two gunboats, with 400 seamen, from the flagship Rodney to Swatow, to redress the unprovoked outrage on the English flag. Commodore Jones commanded the expedition. There is no report of the result except by telegraph via San Francisco.

First Assistant Engineer John Roop is ordered to the Kansas; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Whitehouse is ordered from the Dale and to settle his accounts; Acting Master Albret Taylor, Acting Ensigns David Lee and J. F. Whitman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. J. Sword have been mustered out.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, the Vice-President in the chair.

The Vice-President submitted joint resolutions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the Society of Friends of Richmond, Virginia, asking an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of an asylum for colored orphans.

Mr. Hamlin presented the petition of Polly D. Wright, asking a pension in consequence of the services of her grandfather in the Revolutionary war. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Howard presented several joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking appropriations for public improvements, and one calling the attention of the Indian Department to the importance of having the Indians in that State vaccinated.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution continuing the pay of enlisted men at the present rate until the 30th of June, 1870, and it was taken up and passed.

Also a joint resolution, which was passed, dropping from the rolls of the army officers absent without leave.

At this point a message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the action of the Senate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Grimes moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. Johnson read a constitutional argument in support of the latter motion.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business of Friday (the supplementary Currency bill) was postponed, that the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act might be considered.

### House of Representatives.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), for the relief of Frederick Howe, in reference to a patent.

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect internal revenue now due and uncollected by reason of false and fraudulent returns.

Also, to incorporate a national land company, for providing lands for emigrants and freedmen in the late slaveholding States.

By Mr. Jencks, to repeal certain provisions in appropriation bills in relation to the Patent Office.

By Mr. Dockery, to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of 1860.

By Mr. Cobb, for the sale of Government property at Plymouth, North Carolina.

Also, for the removal of obstructions from the Roanoke river, North Carolina.

By Mr. Whiteman, to authorize the settlement of certain accounts.

Also, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with Fish Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

By Mr. Lawrence, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Constitution.

Also, in relation to trust funds.

Also, to preserve the purity of elections in the Territories.

By Mr. Julian, to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands in Louisiana granted for railroad purposes.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), providing the manner of ratifying the Constitution by the several States.

Also, for the appropriation of surplus waste and condemned property in the District of Columbia to the establishment of a labor school for freedmen, to be self-sustaining, and in which the art of labor will be taught to the colored poor.

Also, for furnishing artificial limbs, etc., to discharged soldiers and seamen whenever needed.

Also, for furnishing clothing to inmates of all legally established soldiers' homes in the several States.

Also, to suspend the oyster tonnage tax in Virginia.

By Mr. Judd, to regulate the method of converting gold into currency.

By Mr. Cook, to establish a Probate Court in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Finkelnburg, releasing the claim of the United States in the city of St. Louis.

The House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to inquire into the circumstances attending the late issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad.

The House laid on the table, by a vote of 104 to 40, a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan to exempt salt, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, and tobacco from all Federal taxation, and to tax bonds 2½ per cent.

**Accident at a Church.**

THOMASTON, Me., March 29.—At the Episcopal church last evening the flooring gave way, owing to the dense crowd, precipitating 150 persons into the unfinished basement. Two persons were seriously injured, and many slightly wounded.

**Another Pedestrian Contest.**

BUFFALO, March 29.—C. N. Payne and E. Payson Weston will walk to-morrow for a purse of $500. They will start from Walnut Creek, 20 miles above Erie, Pa., and to Buffalo, a distance of 103 miles. No time specified. The first man in wins the purse.

**Fire.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—The American House and adjacent buildings in Hillsboro were burned last night. The loss will be about $8000. Insured for $6000.

—Alfred Tennyson is said to have recently refused a peerage for the second time.

# FOURTH EDITION

# FROM THE CAPITAL.

## The Civil Tenure Bill—Discussion upon it in the Senate—The Junction of the Pacific Railways.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 29.

**The Tenure-of-Office Act.**

The Tenure-of Office bill came up in the Senate at one o'clock, when Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate insist on its bill. Mr. Grimes entered a motion to recede, which was the first motion entertained. Garrett Davis made a long speech in favor of receding. Mr. Trumbull is now making a speech in favor of his proposition. It is thought the Senate will insist, but it will be late before the vote is taken.

**The Pacific Railroads.**

The Pacific Railroad Committee this morning authorized Mr. Howard to report in favor of fixing the junction of the Pacific Railroad at Ogden. The Union Pacific Railroad is already some twenty miles west of that place.

## FOREIGN.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**A London Holiday.**

LONDON, March 29—P. M.—This being a holiday the Stock Exchange is not open for business.

**This Afternoon's Market Quotations.**

FRANKFORT, March 29.—U. S. 5-20s, 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—P. M.—No sales of Cotton. Wheat, 9s. 10d. for California white and 9s. for red Western. New Corn, 30s. 3d. Flour, 28s. 6d. Bacon, 63s. Rosin, 5s. 3d. for common.

Cotton at Havre opened at 146f., both on the spot and afloat.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from New York.

**Railroad Extension in the New Dominion.**

QUEBEC, March 29.—The Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company and the Erie and Niagara Railroad Company have given notice that they will make application to the Dominion Parliament for powers authorizing both or either of these companies to construct a bridge over or a tunnel under the Niagara river, at or near Fort Erie, and to co-operate with any similar powers existing in the State of New York or created by the Congress of the United States.

A. & F. Amos, leather dealers in Montreal, have failed, with heavy liabilities.

**The New York Money Market.**

NEW YORK, March 29—2 30 P. M.—The week opens with a continued stringency in money and very pressing demand from brokers. The drain for currency on city banks is heavy again to-day, and one institution alone was called upon for $300,000 in greenbacks for Philadelphia. This demand for currency for the interior, caused the city banks to call in loans quite freely which adds to the prevailing distress in financial circles. Call loans are made at 7 per cent. gold interest on stocks and Governments, and in some cases there is a difference of ½ between cash and regular on the stock exchange. Gold quiet and firm with a slight advance. Bonds depressed by the stringency in the money market. The decline is equal to ½@½, and the market is feverish. Railways heavy and lower with an increased pressure to sell. Decline quite general, but New York Central took the lead.

**Latest Markets by Telegraph.**

NE